

LABOR APPOINTS COMMITTEE TO DRAFT PROGRAM

Preparations for British Attempt at Industrial Peace Continue Apace

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL IS FORMED

Procedure in Operation in Germany and France to Be Put Into Force in Britain

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegrams from Halifax
LONDON, Dec. 24.—The formation of a British national economic council as a negotiation body to carry on relations between Capital and Labor, as is done already by similar councils in France and Germany, is being pressed in industrial circles here, in connection with the approaching conference between the Trade Union Congress, representing 4,000,000 workers, and the employers, directing 150 companies, with a united capital of \$1,000,000,000. The council's functions would include the collection of information and the evolution of industrial policy, which would carry weight in wage settlements and in determining labor legislation.

A committee appointed by the Trade Union Congress general council to draft a program for the conference in the meanwhile is at work and is expected to submit its report after the holidays. It has encountered some opposition. Arthur J. Cook, the miners' federation secretary, for example, is disputing the ability of the delegates on either side to speak for a majority of those they claim to represent. Mr. Cook said, however, that he believed a frank exchange of opinions and the courageous facing of economic facts would be useful in bringing home the need for fundamental, drastic changes in production and distribution and in industrial relations in the British Isles.

Questions which the employers are expected to raise at the conference include trade union restrictions, the limitation of output, interchangeability of labor, piece work and payment by results, also overtime and profit-sharing. The trade unions on the other hand desire to discuss the question of being taken further into the employers' confidence regarding costs, prices and profits.

They will express themselves also on employers' managerial powers and Labor's share in the proceeds of industry.

HOTEL TO BECOME BUSINESS OFFICES

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegrams from Halifax
LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, which when built 41 years ago was the last word in this class of undertaking, was closed last night for conversion into business offices. Its disappearance is a milestone in the advance westward of the commercial houses which were once confined to within the narrow limits of the City of London.

It also shows the rapidity with which even up-to-date hotels are springing up in the residential quarter.

Christmas Day

As December 25 falls on Sunday, the following day will be a legal holiday, and all editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted.

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"Merrie England" Brought to America



Christmas Carolers at Minneapolis Ride on Their Joyful Mission on Coach Which a Century Ago Traveled the Road Between London and Salisbury Plain

ENGINEERS ASK CO-ORDINATION OF RIVER WORK

Missouri Valley Called Integral Part of Mississippi Problem

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OMAHA, Neb.,—Contending the Missouri River is an integral part of the Mississippi Valley problem, a group of nearly 50 engineers of Missouri Valley states, meeting here, demanded conservation, flood control and navigation be co-ordinated as objectives and took the position a sound national policy requires development of all authorized projects within five years. Among the authorized projects referred to is the development for navigation of the upper Missouri River from Kansas City to Sioux City.

The engineers formed a permanent organization called the Mississippi River Drainage Basin Technical Association and plan to meet annually for discussion of engineering problems relating to development and conservation of the Missouri River. Col. Theodore Leisen of Omaha was named president.

Aid in Flood Control
The conference went on record as believing the proposed navigation projects aid in the solution of the flood control problem and "are an indispensable part of the middle western transportation system." According to resolutions adopted, the engineers are convinced Congress should "authorize, appropriate funds and provide the means necessary to carry out a comprehensive survey and study to obtain necessary information for the adoption of a plan or policy for conservation, control and utilization of our water resources."

"A whole drainage basin might well be considered as a conservancy district so that the possibilities of reservoirs as a factor in irrigation, preservation of wild life, the restoration of fertility of our soils, the prevention of flood damage on the upper rivers as well as on the lower rivers, navigation and other kindred interests would all receive their proper consideration."

Economically Sound
"The conference believes that while certain engineering plans would not be entirely feasible when considered from the viewpoint of flood prevention alone, they might be economically sound when considered from all viewpoints. Particularly that of conservation and improvement of the agricultural territory in the mid-western states."

Copies of the resolutions are being sent to every Congressman from every Missouri River Valley State and to every Governor of these states.

Other officers named by the organization include: Frank Dawson of the University of Kansas, vice-president, and Clark E. Milkey of the University of Nebraska, secretary. State chairmen were named for Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, South Dakota, Iowa, Wyoming, North Dakota and Colorado.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO HAS 1,000,000 BOOKS ON 34 MILES OF SHELVES
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO.—The University of Chicago's book shelves have been stretched out to 34 miles as a result of library acquisitions the past year, a university statistician reports. Over 1,000,000 volumes and pamphlets are owned by the institution.

Among new collections announced in an annual report was the Crown Prince of Sweden's contribution of 450 volumes of Scandinavian literature and material showing sources of American history.

A language workshop is being provided the university with the completion of Weibold Hall. The new building is to have provision for research work in phonetics and for research into Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, the Arthurian romances and into Middle Age and Renaissance classics and folklore.

NEW DUTCH APPOINTMENT
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegrams from Halifax
THE HAGUE, Dec. 24.—The Government has nominated the Governor of Surinam (Dutch Guiana) A. A. L. Rutgers, Director of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce for the Dutch East Indies, in place of Baron van Heemstra, who retires on April 1.

Old English Coach Conveys Carolers

Christmas Custom Re-enacted in Picturesque Setting at Minneapolis, Minn.

The ways of English Christmas scenes have returned this holiday season to Minneapolis in the guise of a coach, which once carried passengers and the post from London over the way to Salisbury, and which was recently bought by George E. Buzza for the purpose of conveying his friends about to sing Christmas carols throughout the city.

To complete the picture, the carolers, dressed in the costumes of the eighteenth century, selected for their singing some of the ancient carols that have come down to modern times through many centuries of old England and more than one observer who has seen the coach about the streets has been led to exclaim, "Why it looks exactly like an old English Christmas card come to life!"

The coach, which is in an admirable state of preservation, was built in 1797. Its original fittings have been restored, and it is complete with the harnesses and trappings that jingle about it as it swings away from a London tavern a century and more ago to speed along its way to Salisbury Plain.

Col. Lindbergh Finds Competitor in Tern

By the Associated Press
Washington
A record has been made, this time by an extreme youth—an Arctic tern less than three months old, which was found at Port-au-Prince, La. Rochelle, France, where it had flown from Labrador, a distance of about 4,200 miles.

It was one of a number banded by Oliver L. Austin of Tuckahoe, N. Y., during an expedition to Baffin Land, at the Red Islands. Turnevick, Labrador, on July 22, 1927, when the bird was between one and five days old.

Gift of Farm to Friend for Care of 'My Horse, Named Dick' Upheld

Kentucky Appellate Judge Says Deed Is Legal in Unique Ruling and That Every Man Has Right to Provide for Those He Loves

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FRANKFORT, Ky.,—A man's affection for his horse, which prompted him to deed his farm to a friend on condition the friend care for "my horse, named Dick," has been made the subject of an interesting opinion by Justice M. M. Logan, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, upholding the deed.

Charles H. Lewis, who owned the horse, was a stockowner in the Kentucky foothills, and, says the court, "He loved that horse, as well he might, since he had no family to love. He wanted his horse, named Dick, cared for and given good treatment as long as the horse should live."

Sought Lover of Animals
"He had been looking for a man in whom he could place his trust, a man he believed would be kind to him if he should need kindness and one who would give good treatment to his horse named Dick. He did not want his horse to fall into the hands of a 'Nicholas Skinner' who, by his cruelty made the life of 'Black Beauty' so hard. . . . But rather he was looking for a 'Farmer Thoroughbred' who, with those about him, had a kind and human voice. He believed Bingham Bullock the man he was looking for."

"It is insisted (by contestants of the deed) his giving the farm to Bingham Bullock in part consideration for his caring the horse, named Dick, good treatment is proof the old man was incompetent to take a rational survey of his property. Some men have no love for dumb animals; they do not return the affection shown them by the horse or the dog, while some men passionately love such animals and will protect them even at the risk of their own lives."

Rivals for Affection
"In every age and country the horse and dog have been rivals

ZANKOFF GROUP MAKES ATTACK ON LIAPTCHEFF

Expectation of a Cabinet Change in Bulgaria Is Greatly Increased

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegrams from Halifax
SOFIA, Dec. 24.—At a convention of the youth of the party in power, which has just been held here, the supporters of Alexander Zankoff, ex-Prime Minister and leader of the conspiracy which overthrew Alexander Stamboulsky, openly and demonstratively expressed disapproval of the present Premier, Andrei Liapcheff, whom they accuse of too much moderation.

Since this violent attack of one group in the government party against another group in the same party coincides with a series of conferences King Boris has just held with the leaders of the parliamentary opposition, it has greatly increased the expectation of an imminent cabinet change.

The situation is made still more tense by the fact that this vigorous campaign of the extreme Right wing led by Mr. Zankoff is accompanied by an audacious, unrestrained offensive on the part of the extreme Left Wing Communists.

Although this sudden development causes much uneasiness in political circles, the conviction prevails that whatever the Cabinet changes may be made after the holidays, which end here in the middle of January the moderate elements under Mr. Liapcheff will retain power.

Zora, the leading independent daily, says: "The scandal which occurred at the youth's convention reveals the desire of Mr. Zankoff's group to turn the wheel of history back to where it was two years ago. But that is impossible. Mr. Liapcheff must attract the moderate opposition groups to induce them to share in the government."

Cuba Receives American Envoy
HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—Noble B. Judah, Chicago attorney, recently appointed Ambassador to Cuba, has presented his credentials to President Machado. He succeeds Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, resigned.

The first official response to demands for a revision of Cuban-American commercial relations was contained in President Machado's speech accepting Mr. Judah's credentials.

"Perhaps the present conditions may counsel a careful and mutually beneficial revision of our mercantile relations in accord with the experience of almost 25 years," the President told the new American envoy.

"With interests as intimately allied as are those of our two republics, we should bend every effort to make them more extensive and more harmonious."

Local interpretation of the Cuban Executive's pronouncement implies an international agreement on the tariff question. Cuba's contention being that its principal crops are taxed so heavily in the United States that the reciprocity treaty concluded 25 years ago is no longer mutually advantageous.

SKJELLERUP COMET CAUGHT BY CAMERA
Sketch Made by Astronomers at Yerkes Observatory
WILLIAMS BAY, Wis. (AP)—The Skjellerup comet has been photographed and sketched by Dr. Edwin B. Frost's staff of astronomers at Yerkes Observatory of University of Chicago, here.

These are among the first pictures of the comet which was discovered Dec. 3 from Melbourne, Aust. Dr. Frost said in making the announcement. The photographs are regarded as triumphs of photography with the infra-red rays, and they have encouraged astronomers to believe that they may overcome climatic obstacles in making pictures of celestial bodies.

"All evidence we have obtained indicates that the comet has never been photographed from the earth," said Dr. Frost, "and our observations indicate that the next visit of the comet will be long after our time, perhaps hundreds of years."

Women as Hotel Manager

BEING home managers, women are expressing their natural talent in this larger field of endeavor with evident success. Their accomplishments along this line will be outlined.

Tuesday
in the Women's Enterprise Page

DRYS TO HELP LIQUOR VICTIMS SUE SELLERS

Families Deprived of Support Entitled to Damages in Two States

Any woman in Massachusetts or New York who is deprived of support for herself or her family by her husband's spending his money for liquor, either during the holidays or any other time, may have the aid of the Anti-Saloon League in obtaining damages from the bootlegger who is responsible, according to announcements by Arthur Davis, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League for New York State, and William M. Forgrave, superintendent for Massachusetts. Similar action will be taken in other states which have laws to that effect, it is understood.

Statutes of these two and many other states provide, the superintendents point out, an illegal seller of liquor is liable for damages to any wife, husband, child, guardian or employer who may suffer injury or loss of support through another person's drunkenness.

Bootlegger Is Liable
"The bootlegger," said Mr. Forgrave, "is liable for damages to any wife who has to go without a Christmas dinner because her husband got drunk in a 'speak-easy'."

The offer of the Anti-Saloon League, as made by Mr. Davis, is "to arrange to put any such injured person, without expense, in touch with able lawyers who will prosecute their case, provided only that the injured party can furnish reputable counsel in presenting them to the court."

Too frequently, it was explained, persons who have valid complaint of this sort do not know any lawyer, or are afraid of the expense, or are unable to pay the legal fees, but the league is able usually to refer them to capable attorneys, who will undertake the case without a retainer fee.

Discount "Fatalities"
The statements from the League offices also pointed out readers should be prepared to discount probable news reports of exaggerated numbers of fatalities from "poison liquor" at the holiday season.

"These stories are nine-tenths humbug and one-tenth hooch," declared Mr. Forgrave. "Almost all of the deaths which result directly or indirectly from alcohol come from too much alcohol rather than from any kind of alcohol."

How Burden Is Allocated
The agreement proposed is that, at the start, the Commonwealth Edison Company and the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois will take 15,500 kilowatts each, the Illinois Power & Light Corporation will take 16,000 and the Central Illinois Public Service Company 5,000, making a total of 52,000 kilowatts, the capacity of a unit now being installed at the station, Mr. Fowler said.

Each company is to pay that portion of the total fixed charges that its allotted capacity bears to the total capacity and the agreement is to provide for a realignment of capacity whenever conditions arise where one company wishes to increase or decrease its share, he explained.

A through line including right-of-

CUBA RECEIVES AMERICAN ENVOY

President Machado Seizes Opportunity to Ask Revision of Trade Pacts

When Two Are Company
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Illinois Plants to Co-operate in Power Test at Fuel Sources

Project Located at Coal Fields 100 Miles From Chicago Will Make Electricity There for Transmission to City Points

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO.—Determination of whether it is cheaper to generate electricity in a high efficiency plant near coal fields and transmit the power by wire to cities than to follow the present general practice of hauling coal to widely separated plants, there to be converted into power, is sought in a test of national wide importance soon to be made in Illinois.

A plant is being built near the Illinois coal fields at Powerton, more than 100 miles south of Chicago on the Illinois River. It is expected to go into operation late next summer.

How Test Will Be Carried On
The Superpower Company of Illinois will carry on the test in co-operation with the Commonwealth Edison Company, which supplies power to Chicago, the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, the Illinois Power & Light Corporation and the Central Illinois Public Service Company, which serve the territory surrounding the Powerton station.

Edwin J. Fowler, statistician of the Commonwealth Edison Company, in a statement about the objectives and conditions of the experiment said:

"It is only by selecting a central strategic location where ample water is available, with the best of transportation facilities and located as near as practicable to a good supply of coal and then by combining the loads of these four districts, distributed by three different companies, that the three companies can get the advantage of mass production and its attendant low investment and operating cost."

"With this Powerton development, we have the opportunity of trying out this attractive appearing plan on a small scale and it may be that it will prove the beginning of the transmission of very large blocks of power from the Illinois coal fields to Chicago, or, on the other hand, it may turn out that the local companies adjacent to the station will absorb the full capacity of the plant and that, as a result of operating and the difficulties that may develop, very little will actually reach the city of Chicago from this station."

Principle and Practice
Principle and practice show to best advantage when the downtown shopping district is a maze of surging crowds, especially at noon, when all unmounted officers need the added resourcefulness of the mounted force to control traffic in streets that are narrow and that often twist and turn abruptly.

For a long time now Prince and Officer Prescott have "relieved downtown." Late in the morning the two officers, pausing here to untangle a clutter of drays and unravel a little pedestrian thread from the confusion, pausing there a minute that some long-standing friend of Prince may produce a morsel of sugar.

A loose rein, a half-spoken word, a shrewd backing and forward walk along the rim of the sidewalk, the careful edging along of hoofs placed with care and discretion, and, what it would take minutes to be done by men dealing with men, women and children in a hurry, is done by a mounted man and his intelligent horse in a handful of seconds.

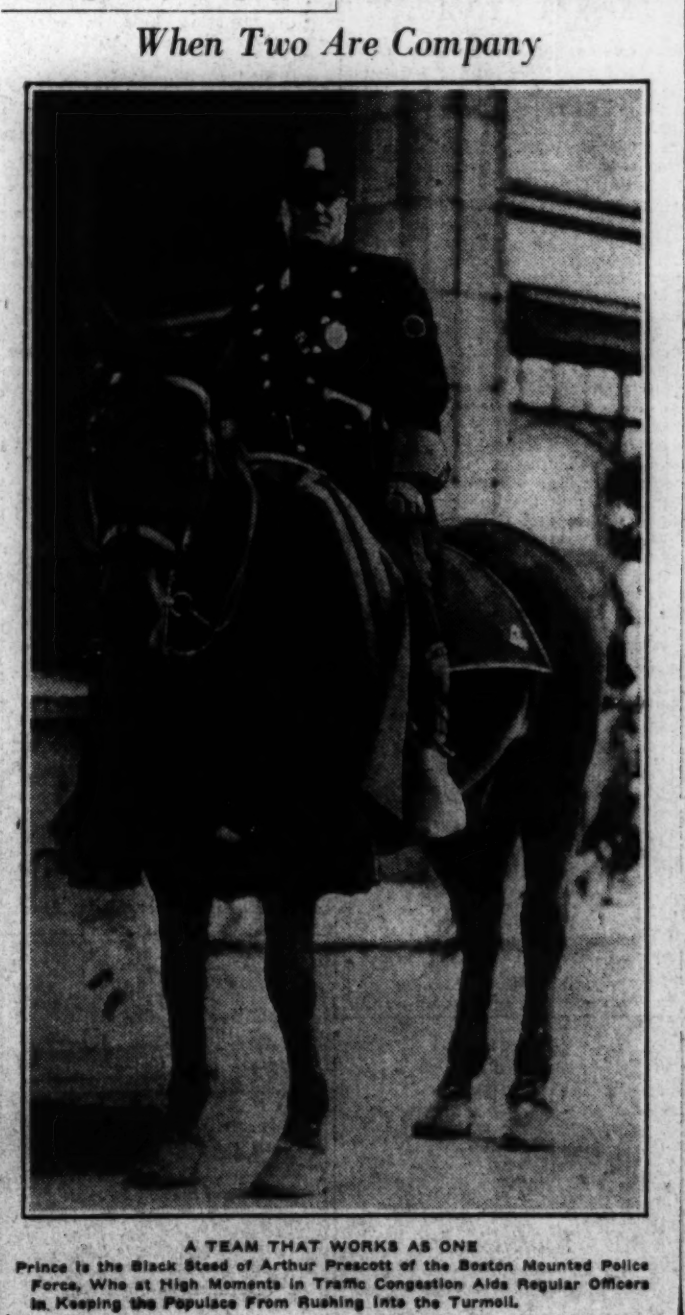
No one has ever seen Prince so much as graze a pedestrian with his hoofs. The greater the crowd the closer he shaves his footsteps. Backward and forward . . . carefully, judiciously, and perhaps a degree of the traffic control is due to the preference of people to watch delightedly the maneuvers of the horse rather than to dash into a microscopic break in the traffic in an attempt to cross a trice in advance of others.

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A TEAM THAT WORKS AS ONE
Prince is the Black Stead of Arthur Prescott of the Boston Mounted Police Force, Who at High Moments in Traffic Congestion Aids Regular Officers in Keeping the Populace From Rushing Into the Turmoil.

BORAH PROPOSES ANTI-WAR PACT BY ALL POWERS

Extension of Briand Plan Suggested to American Secretary of State

INITIATIVE IS GIVEN TO UNITED STATES

Senator Thinks Time Oppertune to Take Step to Put End to Armed Conflict

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—The suggestion to both United States and French authorities that the treaty to outlaw war between the two nations as proposed by M. Briand be extended to include other great powers, with the United States taking the initiative in the movement, has been informally made by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Borah's public statement on his suggested extension of the proposed Briand treaty followed a conference on the subject by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, with the Foreign Affairs Committee, during which Mr. Borah proposed his plan.

Members of the committee indicated that Mr. Borah's program was received with considerable approval by the committee and that the suggestion was made to Mr. Kellogg that the matter be brought to the attention of the French Government.

Outside Civilized Law
When the Briand proposals were first made public, Mr. Borah, discussing the subject among friends, expressed his approval, but added, "Why limit the idea only to France and the United States?" It is his view that the plan is applicable to Great Britain, Germany, Japan and Italy, and to all the nations of the United States, and among themselves.

It is his conviction that if the tenet that war, regardless of cause, is wrong and outside the law of civilized peoples, and is once officially recognized and adopted, that this method of settling international differences will be done away through the irresistible power of public opinion.

"I read where one distinguished French publicist objects to the Briand proposal because it would be equivalent to proclaiming the distastefulness of the United States in any European conflict and that Europe would be limited to its own forces in the settlement of its many conflicts," Mr. Borah said.

Co-operation of United States
"If the same effort, however, is made in France to secure a treaty with the other European countries and is successful, it will be a telling tendency to avoid these many conflicts. It is far more important that a treaty be made with the other European governments than that the United States and the United States co-operate."

"He is also of the opinion that it would conflict with France's obligations under the League of Nations and perhaps weaken the League. I cannot imagine anything which would have a greater tendency to strengthen the League and to enable the League to function than to have this kind of a treaty executed between the leading governments of the world. M. Briand can render a great service to peace by proposing a similar treaty with the other governments, and if he does so the United States should co-operate sincerely and fully."

Fate Initiative on America
The objections now being put forth, particularly in France, to the Briand proposal could be obviated, it seems to me, if France would propose the same treaty with the other leading nations, Great Britain, Germany, Japan and the United States. The United States would not likely make a treaty with France which she would not be ready to make with all other governments.

"If France and the United States therefore would broaden the proposal the objections which now appear would be to a marked extent removed. If the other governments refuse to make such a treaty, France and the United States might well consider the advisability of making it."

"But I should like to see M. Briand make the same proposal to the other leading nations that he has made to the United States. Or, I should like to see him indicate his willingness to join with the United States in making such a proposal to the other governments. And then I should like to see the United States take the initiative in that proposal."

Church Council Indorses Peace Pact With France
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—Renunciation of war by the United States and France has just been indorsed by the administrative committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

"We rejoice to learn of the serious study being given by the Department of State and the French Foreign Office to the proposal that France and the United States shall renounce war between them as an instrument of national policy," the resolution says, "and we are deeply interested in the resolutions introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives to give the proposal concrete and practical form."

"We welcome the suggestion of the French Government that the arbitration treaty between these two nations which expires by limitation Feb. 2, 1928, be renewed on Feb. 2, in order to commemorate the 15th

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

RAILS TO RETAIN TRANSPORT LEAD, ASSERTS MR. REA

Forecasts Improved Service
Setting Pace for Motor
and Air Carriers

PHILADELPHIA—Fifty years from now the railroads will still be performing the bulk of our transportation service, particularly in freight, declared Samuel Rea, retired president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in an address on the probable developments of engineering which may be anticipated in 1977 just delivered before the Engineers' Club on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary.

The movement of all commodities will increase tremendously, due to the decentralization of industry and population, as well as the enormous increase in the buying power of the Nation, Mr. Rea declared. Just how great an increase of freight movement is likely, in mathematical terms, it would be foolish for anyone to attempt even to guess, but it will be large, he added.

"Besides railroads, we shall have water transport, highway transport and transport in the air as at present," Mr. Rea continued.

"Water transport on the seas and in harbors, rivers and lakes naturally navigable may be regarded as one of the permanent institutions of the human race, and it will have progressive development in the next 50 years, just as it has had in the last 50.

Regular Ocean Flights

"Airlines will be regularly flying across the ocean, but steam traffic, both passenger and freight, will have an immense increase and will play one of the leading parts in uniting the people of the globe.

"Motors will doubtless absorb in the future a greater proportion of the shorter distance passenger traffic than at the present time. In the freight field their economic utility will always be more circumscribed except for collecting and distributing purposes in terminal areas and for reasonable distances around towns and cities.

"In air transport we may expect the future to bring developments powerfully appealing to the imagination and practically useful as well. But anyone who expects to see airplanes supplanting railroads as the principal means of passenger travel is, in my opinion, making a very wild guess.

"In so far as the railroads themselves are concerned, the progress of the next 50 years seems likely to be more a matter of orderly development than of radical change. This is not surprising in view of the fact that railroads today represent the evolution of a full century of cumulative knowledge and experience.

In the way of further improvements and betterments along lines already understood, however, there are almost unlimited possibilities, and the question of how far we will be able to go in giving the country better railroads in the next half-century is chiefly a question of what the railroads will be allowed to earn.

Electricification of Future

"Electricification will be greatly extended, although it is extremely doubtful whether it is at any time destined to supplant steam entirely as the principal motive power.

"The opinion of our best motive power experts is that 50 years hence the steam locomotive will still be with us and doing a considerable part of railroad work, for, contrary to popular opinion, steam has for many purposes operating advantages over electricity which, as far as we can now foresee, it will continue to retain. That the steam locomotive will continue to be improved, there is no question.

"One of the promising fields appears to be in higher boiler pressures and the more efficient use of fuel. Whether coal in powdered form will prove as successful in locomotives as in steamships and in large power plants is still a matter of experimentation.

"Our rail lines themselves are capable of great improvement with respect to elimination of grades and curves and shortening of routes. This, of course, means more bridges, tunnels, cuts and fills, all of which cost a great deal of money.

"Other betterments which should be carried far in the next half century include additional double and multiple tracking; the universal use of block signals; the perfecting and general adoption of train control or cab devices; the building of new lines around congested centers to expedite through traffic."

MANITOBA'S GOLD SHIPMENT

WINNIPEG, Man.—With shipment of a brick of gold from the Central Manitoba Mines, Manitoba, has taken

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11, 1918.

**We Extend
Our Best Wishes
for a Very
Merry Christmas
and
a Happy New Year**

place here as one of the gold pro-
ducers of the world. The first ship-
ment of gold has just been made to
Ottawa, the capital, and another gold
brick will be received in Winnipeg
shortly, to be exhibited at a meeting
of the Board of Trade in January.
So far, the Central Manitoba Mine
is only milling low-grade ore. There
is, however, a quantity of higher
grade ore ready to be treated. This
will be undertaken when the losses
of tailings are not so high as at
present.

SOUTH AMERICAN SUMMER SCHOOL CLASSES TO OPEN

Buenos Aires and Rio In-
vite Students and Teach-
ers in Long Vacation

NEW YORK—Two large South

American universities are opening
their doors for North American
summer school students during
July, 1928. The University of Buenos
Aires will inaugurate its first sum-
mer session on July 6, 1928, while on
July 10 the University of Brazil at
Rio de Janeiro will start classes of
international interest, catering par-
ticularly to North American students
and teachers who wish to use the
long summer vacation in academic
pursuits. The course at both univer-
sities will be given in English, Span-
ish, Portuguese, and French, enab-
ling the visitor to perfect his com-
mand of foreign languages, while at
the same time acquiring authentic
information to be obtained nowhere
else.

Prof. Towne Nylander has been de-
livering a series of lectures at local
colleges and universities, pointing
out to students and teachers the ad-
vantages and possibilities of a sum-
mer trip to South America.

Two things, according to Professor
Nylander, have been erroneously
over-emphasized in North America:
that living costs in South America
are high, and that the South Ameri-
can is unfriendly toward his North
American neighbor. The latter pre-
judice has been spread, primarily, by
unsuccessful business ventures which
have been disgraced by their failure to
establish themselves in South Ameri-
ca, and, casting about for some ex-
cuse, have attributed it to the un-
friendly attitude of the South Ameri-
can.

At Buenos Aires, the American
Club, composed of American repre-
sentatives of the larger firms, are
offering a series of lectures to run
during the summer school period.
These lectures will be given by the
managers and representatives of such
American institutions as the Inter-
national Harvester, the Steel Corpora-
tion, the National Cash Register,
General Motors Export Corporation,
the First National Bank of Boston
at Buenos Aires, and others.

To further facilitate the move-
ment of the students, the Association
of South American Universities has
asked the Munsion Steamship Lines to
co-operate with them by inaugurating
the popular tourist class type of ac-
commodations on their steamers.
Frank C. Munson, president of the
Munsion Steamship Lines, has prom-
ised to equip his ships with this
tourist class of accommodations.
This will enable the prospective
teacher and student to make the
round trip to South America, includ-
ing all necessary expenses, at a cost
from \$250 and up. The tuition fee at
each of the universities will be \$25
for the four weeks' session. While
the session is but four weeks in
length, it will be equivalent in every
respect to the customary six-week
sessions of our North American uni-
versities.

ACADIAN CITIZENS EXPECTED TO RETURN

HALIFAX, N. S.—It is expected

that about 200 former Acadian citi-
zens of New Brunswick, now living
in the United States, principally in
the New England states, will be re-
patriated in 1928. This was an-
nounced by the Rev. J. P. Levesque,
a parish priest near Moncton, who
is active in the general repatriation
plans which have been formulated
by the Quebec Province authorities
for inducing former residents of that
Province to return and settle again
in their old homes.

There is a very large Acadian
population in New Brunswick, as dis-
tinct from the large French Canadian
population in the same Province, the
Acadians being direct descendants of
the Acadians exiled from Nova Scotia
during the troublous years of 1755
and thereafter, but who returned
from their land of exile and settled
again through the two provinces of
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
Fuller information regarding farms
and properties once the homes of
these people, is now being gathered,
and assistance, it is expected, will
be given by the governments to en-
able many of them to return.

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RUSSIA LOWERS CONSULATE FLAG IN CHINESE CITY

Action of Soviet Represent-
atives Shows Relations
Officially Ended

SHANGHAI, Dec. 24 (AP)—The red
flag of Soviet Russia was lowered on
the former Soviet consulate here to-
day and Soviet activities in Nationalist
China ended officially.

Thirty-five Soviet consulate offi-
cials from Hankow and Shanghai,
including the Consul-General, Mr.
Kovlovsky, left for Vladivostok,
Siberia. This completed the exodus
of Soviet representatives which re-
sulted from the Nationalist severance
of relations with Russia. The
German consulate took over
Russian affairs. The Soviet consulate
was closed and padlocked and the
red flag lowered.

In all, 75 Soviet officials have left
China recently.

The anti-Communist campaign in
Hankow continued with arrests and
executions. The military force ar-
rested a number of Russians, in-
cluding the manager of the Soviet
State Tea Purchasing Agency.

Japanese police searched the Japa-
nese concession and turned six al-
leged Chinese Reds over to the au-
thorities. Another Communist leader
was executed.

CANTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—Four Rus-
sian Reds with documents from the
Soviet consulate were captured by
Chinese anti-Communist forces yester-
day. They were imprisoned. The
Soviet Consul-General, who was im-
prisoned with his wife and child, and
the widow of two Russians ex-
ecuted recently are slated for deporta-
tion on Dec. 28.

Mrs. Sun Yat Sen Protests

Breach of Relations
By Wireless Via Postal Telegrams
FROM HAIKOW

MOSCOW, Dec. 24—Mrs. Sun Yat-
sen, widow of the Chinese reformer
who has spent the past three months
in Moscow has telegraphed to Gen-
eral Chiang Kai-shek who recently
married her sister, vigorously pro-
testing against the breach of rela-
tions between the Chinese Nationalist
Government and Russia. Mrs. Sun's first
telegram sent before the breach was ac-
complished, reminded Chiang Kai-
shek that co-operation with Russia
was the last wish of Dr. Sun Yat-sen
and declared that she would remain
in Moscow as a sign of protest if the
breach were carried out.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek replied, tak-
ing full responsibility for the breach
of relations and declaring that Rus-
sia itself had distorted the ideas of
the policy of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, urging
Mrs. Sun Yat-sen to return to China
for a personal knowledge of the sit-
uation.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen dispatched a sec-
ond telegram characterizing Gen.
Chiang Kai-shek and other Kuomint-
ang leaders as "accomplices and im-
perialists." Concluding "If I return
to China it will be only for the pur-
pose of joining in the struggle of
the workers and peasants for hap-
piness, for whom Dr. Sun Yat-sen gave
40 years of his life. Treachery to the
cause of our revolution is nothing
new, treachery broke the heart of our
leader but it cannot destroy the rev-
olution."

DANISH BOY BEATS CANADIAN PUPILS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Educationists
were surprised and delighted at the
announcement that a 12-year-old
Danish boy, the son of poor immi-
grants, had beaten all the pupils of
British Columbia schools in an es-
say competition held in connection
with National Apple Week.
Harold Hakala, of Victoria, whose
essay on the history and use of ap-
ples would do credit to a well-edited
encyclopedia, was rated as a
"genius" after official intelligence
tests.

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next week in
Women's and Misses'
Dresses, Coats and Furs
Millinery—Footwear
and many accessories

FARM VOCATION CLASSES ASKED IN RURAL AREAS

Day-Unit, Part-Time and
Night School Instruction
Now Being Tried

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Vital ne-
cessity for the utilization and en-
dorsement by school superintendents,
high school principals and rural
patrons of the plan to add agricul-
tural courses to the village or com-
munity high school as vocational
training was expressed in a report
distributed among delegates to the
convention of the National Associa-
tion of State Directors of Vocational
Education here. The association
held a three-day conference with
the federal Board for Vocational
Education.

The report was compiled by a
committee on principles and poli-
cies for teaching vocational educa-
tion in the United States.

Already the agricultural courses
have received the endorsement of
leading agricultural organizations,
states the report, and it remains only
for local groups of practicing farm-
ers and school patrons, in co-op-
eration with school officials, to es-
tablish agricultural courses in ex-
isting high schools.

Methods of teaching agriculture in
the rural schools include day unit,
part-time and evening instruction.
Day unit courses are organized to
provide instruction in technical agri-
cultural subjects for pupils 14 years of age or
over, who devote 90 consecutive min-
utes or more per week to agricul-
tural instruction and who do not less
than six months of directed or super-
vised practice in agriculture.

Part-time courses provide voca-
tional training which supplements
the employment of students who
attend part-time school during the
working day and in 1926, there were
3473 enrolled in such courses.

Aid to Farm Youth

The report stated from 50 to 60
per cent of the 4,000,000 youth be-
tween the ages of 15 and 25 on Ameri-
can farms have not gone beyond the
eighth grade in elementary school
and must enter the farming occupa-
tion with only "ineffective pick-up
vocational training" and a limited
general training. It is for this group
part-time instruction in agriculture
is maintained.

One of the major purposes of the
Federal Vocational Education Act
and the Enabling Acts of the various
states will be thwarted unless an
adequate organization and teaching
corps is developed to meet the crucial
demands for vocational training for
young men on farms, the report
warned.

Evening class work in agriculture
was given in 1926 to more than 9000
adult farmers. There is no dupli-
cation of effort between the evening
school and the extension program
conducted from the colleges of agri-
culture, because the former work
comprises systematic instruction sup-
plemented by directed or supervised
demonstrations.

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Knowledge of Viewpoints Called Biggest Aid to Peace

Understanding Problems Facing Other Nations
Regarded as Step to Friendship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Gathering knowledge
on the problems and viewpoints of
Oriental peoples is as important a
factor in promoting friendly under-
standing between the East and West
as are conferences and round-table
discussions, according to speakers at
a dinner just given by the American
Council of the Institute of Pacific
Relations here. Sir Frederick White,
British Liberal statesman, declared
the conference recently held by the
Institute in Honolulu had proved
many differences and disagreements
were due to "ignorance or inability
to interpret the viewpoint of another
nation."

"Disagreement is due not only to
lack of understanding, but to lack of
knowledge," he continued, "so the
gathering of knowledge must form
as important a phase of the work as
the discussions themselves."

Must Help China

Sir Frederick recalled the non-
recognition policy of the Great Pow-
ers toward the Nationalist movement
in China and declared their attitude
had "thrown China into the arms of
Russia." Referring to recent events
in China which indicate a definite
break between the Nationalists and
representatives of the Soviet Govern-
ment, Sir Frederick asserted, "The
time has come when America and
England must extend help to Nation-
alist China."

"If we close the door in the face
of the Chinese Nationalists for the
second time we will throw them back
into the arms of Russia," he contin-
ued. "A large part of the peace of
the world is bound up with the de-
cision of the governments in this
matter."

Sir Frederick, who has just re-
turned from a four months' visit to
China, described the revolution as
three movements, which are "com-
parable to the European Renais-
sance, the economic revolution of the
eighteenth century in Europe, and
the political revolution that every-
body sees."

Opportunity for Aid

He asserted Russia had lost con-
trol of the Nationalist movement in
China because the Soviets had sought
to use it for their own ends, and
continued:

"Who will take the place of Rus-
sia? This question reveals our op-
portunity. China needs help, given
in the right spirit. We may not be
able to offer the same kind of as-
sistance as was given at Moscow, but
as Nationalist China now stands at
the parting of the ways, we have it
in our power, if we only will, to
exercise a beneficial and construc-
tive influence on the course she will
take. And we may be very sure of
this, that if we fail to seize our op-
portunity, Russia will come back and
the problem of our relations with
China will be further from a solu-
tion than ever."

Sir Arthur Currie, vice-chancellor
of McGill University, declared the
"leaders, the people and the press,"
of English-speaking peoples should
unite to strengthen the understand-

Charles L. K. Wright

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\$12.50

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HOLIDAY GREENS INDUSTRY NEXT

Horticulturist Predicts New
Business Coping to
Meet Demand

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The time will come,
and not far hence, in the opinion of
Dr. Arthur Harnout Graves of the
Brooklyn Botanic Garden, when
horticulturists will take into con-
sideration the increasing demand for
holiday greens for decoration and
will meet that demand entirely with
an industry which will not only
serve that specific purpose but, as
well, be an asset to the industrial
record of the Nation. Dr. Graves has
recently completed a leaflet canvass-
ing the whole problem.

In part Dr. Graves points out that
of late years much has been said and
written about conservation of living
plant materials used for holiday
decoration. Upon the basis of the
undesirability of total extermination
of such choice evergreens as moun-
tain laurel and holly, some agencies
interested in conservation have
urged the public not to buy; others
have urged that, having bought them,
they be preserved in order they may
be used from year to year; still
others urge the complete substitution
of artificial approximations. Dr.
Graves points out that, when three-
quarters of the population of the
country lived on farms, or at least
classed as rural, there was no prob-
lem of Christmas greens. In 20 years
that population has doubled, more
than half of it lives in cities and
there has gradually developed a
lucrative business of collecting hol-
iday greens and selling to city dwell-
ers.

The leaflet, available at the Gar-
den, places certain recommenda-
tions before the public concerning a
conservation policy.

**ARKANSANS TO FORM
HERBERT HOOVER CLUB**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Led by
John W. White, of Russellville, vice-
chairman of the Republican State
Committee, a group of Republicans
decided at a caucus here to under-
take direction of a "Hoover-for-
President" move in Arkansas.

Conferences with Arkansas Re-
publicans and Democrats have con-
vinced them, they said, that senti-
ment in this State overwhelmingly
favors selection of the Secretary of
Commerce for the Presidency. A
Hoover-for-President club will be
formed when the Republican State
Committee meets here Jan. 12.

ALUTS GET CHRISTMAS TREES

SEWARD, Alaska (AP)—The steam-
ship Starr has returned here after
delivering more than 100 Christmas
trees to isolated communities along
the Aleutian Islands. The Aleutians
are barren of trees of any kind, ex-
cept one at Unalaska, planted there
years ago by the Russians.

**BORAH PROPOSES
ANTI-WAR PACT**

(Continued from Page 1)

anniversary of the beginning of
treaty relations between these two
peoples.

"We believe we are expressing the
greatest desire of practically all in-
telligent and thoughtful members of
our churches that the renewal of this
treaty may be made the occasion of
so revising its terms as to put the
United States and France in the fore-
front of the movement to abolish war
as a method for settling international
disputes and in its place to make
executive use of the methods of con-
ference, conciliation, arbitration, and
judicial settlement."

**CANADIAN FRUIT CROP
IN WEST IS PROFITABLE**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Friends of
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An Entire Page of
Mark-Down News
on Apparel and
Other Seasonable
Items

Plan to Shop in
The Shepard Stores

TUESDAY

TOTAL FIXED ON REPARATIONS, SAYS POINCARÉ

Agent-General Erred, He Says, in Stating That They Had Yet to Be Assessed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The country has awaited eagerly the opinion of the Premier, Raymond Poincaré, on Seymour Parker Gilbert's report, recently published, on Germany, and last night in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Poincaré declared that Mr. Gilbert, the Agent-General for Reparations, erred in suggesting that the total German debt had still to be assessed. M. Poincaré said that the reparations commission fixed the amount at \$33,000,000,000 in April, 1921, and that this amount cannot be altered.

M. Poincaré mentioned also that he had written in the above sense already to the head of the Reparations Commission in order that the French viewpoint might not be misinterpreted. In his remarks, however, this sentence curiously enough also occurred: "Only the allied governments by common accord could change the total German debt."

The institution here is to give this statement a special meaning, namely, that reparations and interrelated debts being from the French stand ineffectually interwoven, the German debt could conceivably be reduced, following a proportionate toning down of interrelated obligations.

To support this inference it is necessary to read yesterday's Temps, a semi-official government organ, in its comments on the speech from the throne delivered in the House of Commons, the Temps saw in the references to the Anglo-Greek and Anglo-Yugoslav debt funding accords symptoms of Britain's readiness to accept eventually the annulment of interrelated debts, provided the United States would make a similar concession to Britain.

It was Louis Dubois, former president of the Reparations Commission, in a vigorous attack on Mr. Gilbert's suggestion about Germany's obligations, who drew M. Poincaré's first public statements on the issue. M. Dubois remarked, on the one hand, that Germany had not paid one cent toward amortization of its debt, and had not even to date paid 1 per cent of interest on its debt. On the other hand, he cleared up the point that it was the Reparations Commission, and not the London Conference, which in 1921 had determined the total German debt. He affirmed, in conclusion, that it was useless to discuss a revision of this total without first reaching an agreement on interrelated debts, which means obviously more reduction or complete cancellation.

Jules Sauerwein, in today's Matin, contributed an interesting idea which must have some official backing, that France would be unwise to stabilize the franc until the interrelated debt question was regulated. He was disputing the Wall Street Journal of Commerce's indication of early stabilization of the French unit, and the report that France had already arranged \$40,000,000 credit to support stabilization. He said the French Finance Ministry denied that this step had been taken. He went on to show that France's position was quite different from Italy's and Belgium's, and that there was no need to follow their examples and immediately stabilize the franc.

He remarked that naturally stabilization was being prepared, but that the moment was not ripe yet. The May parliamentary elections should intervene before any government assumed the responsibility of stabilization and furthermore for foreign currencies remained unregulated. "It would be foolish on the Government's part to wish to stabilize legally without knowing exactly the number and amount of annuities which must be paid our creditors," M. Sauerwein asserted.

EMPLOYEES AND KING RECIPIENT OF PRESENTS

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A gift to 50,000 employees is announced provisionally by the Co-operative Wholesale Society. The organization which had \$75,000,000 net sales last year proposes to spend \$200,000 annually upon non-contributory pensions to the senior members of the staff upon retirement. Details will be laid before the shareholders for ratification at the annual meeting in March. Sir Thomas Allen, one of the directors says in an interview: "In a short

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Radio

389 Boylston Street, Boston (Opposite City-Place Hotel)

time we shall find this scheme one of the most valuable assets in our co-operative life."

The boy who has received the most presents in Europe this year is claimed to be the six-year-old King of Rumania. Five thousand presents are reported already to have reached Michael from municipalities and other public and private bodies in his country. When asked what toy he preferred he is said to have replied: "A motor fire engine, a real one."

ARMY AND NAVY WELL SUPPLIED, SAYS PRESIDENT

Finds Navy Best Equipped in Its History and Nation Adequately Defended

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Expression at the White House press conference removed any idea that the President was in favor of making any great immediate additions to the army or navy equipment. He was represented as being very well satisfied with plans under way to maintain the numerical strength and the efficiency of both arms of the service. He specifically objects to persons advertising the "poverty of the navy," or the poverty of the army. This was taken to be an answer to the opinion of Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, who recently placed before the President a memorandum intended to show that there is a serious deficiency in the army's supply of arms, ammunition, and equipment, and that more than \$500,000,000 might well be spent in building up a munitions reserve.

Generously Dealt With

The President feels that both the army and the navy have been generously dealt with, the estimates for maintaining them having exceeded those of three or four years ago by \$100,000,000. Neither branch of the service, he indicated, is in danger of being handicapped. In the matter of munitions it was pointed out there is such an abundant supply that it will cost \$2,000,000 to pay the freight charges alone on what the United States has at Curtis Bay, Baltimore, and Raritan, N. J., for its removal to a safe place.

As for the national defense in general, it is being well taken care of. A total of \$700,000,000 has been authorized by Congress for national defense during the current year, which, if wisely expended, as the President believes it will be, will give the country ample security.

Naval Parity Indorsed

The President believes the navy is better equipped in the matter of ships, munitions and personnel than at any time in the history of the country, and that the army is well equipped to do its part, notwithstanding statements that have been made regarding inadequate housing and other deficiencies.

The Administration is not affected by the assurance that the British Government does not intend to embark on a program of increased naval expenditure. The United States has no intention of changing its program which goes so far only as to provide for parity with the cruiser strength of Great Britain. The cruisers to be added to the fleet would have been asked for whether or not there had been an agreement at the Geneva Conference.

Rifle Given President

WASHINGTON (AP)—Louis Liggett of Boston, an old friend of President Coolidge, has sent to the White House as a Christmas present the one-millionth rifle manufactured by the Winchester Arms Corporation, but the President in letting it be known that he had received the gift did not indicate whether he intended to make use of it.

VETO PREDICTED FOR COALITION'S LOWER TAX BILL

White House Said to Have Advised That Total Cut Must Not Be Increased

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Administration is applying all possible pressure upon its supporters in the Senate to slash the reduction total fixed in the new tax bill by a Democratic-Republican coalition in the House.

The indirect admonition from the White House that a veto might impend unless a lower figure was adopted, and the assertion of Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, that he proposed delaying consideration of the measure until after March 15, are considered in the Senate as positive evidence that the Administration is making a vigorous effort to keep its forces in line in the Senate.

Intimations of a veto have as a matter of fact come from several executive quarters. Members of Congress who have conferred with the President were informed that he emphatically disapproved of Congress fixing a higher tax cutting total than the \$225,000,000 maximum set by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. He permitted the inference that he would veto such a bill as was enacted by the House under Democratic leadership, providing for a total revenue lowering of \$289,000,000.

Unusual as it may appear, the Administration will have the support of the Progressives of both parties in the Senate as its effort to keep the tax reduction at a low figure goes. In this contest the Progressives will vote with the regular Republicans to fix the corporation tax at 12 per cent, instead of the 11½ per cent, as proposed by the House. On repeal of the entire automobile tax the Progressives will, however, line up with the Democrats in opposition to the Administration, which recommended that a tax of 1½ per cent be retained.

The Progressives take the position that if tax reduction is to be confined to corporations, it be minimized and that excess revenue go to pay off the national debt, thereby reducing interest charges which now amount to many hundreds of millions of dollars annually. It is for this reason that they are willing to join with the Administration in keeping down tax reduction. They are opposed, however, to various items proposed to the Administration to come in for tax exemption, such as the repeal of the Federal Estate Tax.

This last item is expected to constitute a complicated situation in the Senate when the tax bill comes before it. Contrary to the policy of their colleagues in the House, Senate Democrats are understood to be in favor of the repeal of this tax. Likewise, contrary to the attitude of a majority of the House Republican leaders, Senate Republicans are also in favor of repealing the provision.

MACEDONIAN ISSUE CAUSES CONCERN

Government Agents Accused of Being Unsympathetic

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

SOFIA, Dec. 24.—The situation of the Serbians in Macedonia, regarding which the Prime Minister has recently held many conferences with the Cabinet, leading administrative officials and politicians from that district is causing fresh concern. The Belgrade press announces that the government has adopted a pro-

gram of 42 points from the application of which is expected a decided improvement.

Opposition circles accuse the Government of maintaining the most inefficient and unsympathetic administrative corps in Macedonia, which insistently demand drastic changes. Reports are current in industrial circles and in the press that several high police officials are to be dismissed.

It is plain that the Belgrade Government is giving the Macedonian question very serious attention, and it is hoped by the introducing of a more lenient and more equitable régime that the Macedonian menace to the Balkan peace development will be removed.

MASONIC HOME BEING ENLARGED

Buildings Under Construction at Utica, N. Y., for Boys' Accommodations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y.—Erection of a new group of buildings at the Masonic Home here, to provide accommodation for boys, is getting under way, an announcement by William J. Wiley, superintendent, says. This is the second large construction project undertaken within the last six months. The first was the John Wright Vrooman Memorial building, now being built.

The boys' buildings will comprise four units, two large dormitories, with a one-story study hall linking them, and a dining pavilion and kitchen in the rear. It will accommodate 175 children.

By the new arrangement, boys and girls will be entirely segregated from adult residents. The children will be provided with a modern swimming pool.

START "BOOM" FOR MR. KELLOGG

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—A movement to boom Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State and former Ambassador to England, for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, has been started in St. Paul, his home city. An open meeting is to be called, according to Leavitt Cornsag, I. E. Gottlieb, and Edward Slater, sponsors of the movement.

Trades Employing Minors Studied by Federal Bureau

Report Traces Occupational Histories of Youths Working in Factories and on Streets

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The most important new undertaking of the industrial division of the Children's Bureau during the year has been a study of the occupational histories of employed minors in Rochester and Utica, N. Y., says Miss Grace Abbott in her annual report just published.

This one of a series of studies (similar inquiries having been made in Milwaukee and two New Jersey cities) was undertaken with a view to finding out the kinds of occupations open to boys and girls going to work at different ages and with different educational and other qualifications. Information has been obtained from some 4000 working boys and girls in Rochester, a city of highly diversified industries, and for some 1000 boys and girls in Utica, a large proportion of whom were employed in textile factories.

Children in Street Trades During the past year preliminary analyses of several of the studies of various aspects of the child-labor problem made in 1925-26 have been completed, and the writing of the reports is in progress; the section on children in street trades in Newark and Paterson, N. J., has been completed and has gone to press. This section is to be published as part of a report on children in street trades in eight cities. The Newark and Paterson study included all children under 16 years of age attending public schools who reported that they had spent at least 26 days in any street work between the close of school in June, 1924, and the date of interview in the spring of 1925.

In Newark 1882 children worked during the school term—467 selling newspapers, 678 carrying newspapers, and 776 bootblackening, peddling, and doing other street work. During vacation 1633 had worked—450 selling newspapers, 407 carrying newspapers, and 776 bootblackening, peddling, and doing other street work. In Paterson, of the 413 children working during the school term 108 sold newspapers, 178 carried newspapers, and 127 peddled or did other street work; of the 425 vacation workers 118 sold newspapers, 145

carried newspapers, and 162 peddled or did other street work. Facts were obtained concerning the age and grade attainment of the children, the nature of the work in the various street trades and its probable effect upon the children, and the extent and effectiveness of legal regulations.

Compulsory School Laws A revision to date of the texts of the child-labor and compulsory school attendance laws of the various states published by the bureau in 1915 is nearing completion.

The occupations of 34,034 children who received first regular certificates were reported by eight states, 16 cities in other states, and the District of Columbia. The predominance of different industries in the different communities and the varying provisions of state child-labor laws requiring employment certificates for certain kinds of work or prohibiting certain occupations to children under 16 affect the distribution in the various industries of children to whom certificates are issued. Forty-six per cent of these children entered manufacturing or mechanical industries, 39 per cent went into mercantile establishments and 25 per cent into "other" employment, which includes a large number entering messenger and errand work.

Bills making significant improvements in standards for the employment of children have been passed in five states—Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Michigan and North Carolina. Less important changes were made in Connecticut, West Virginia and Nevada.

Manufacturers Offer Help in Child Labor Problem NEW YORK—The legislatures of 10 states are to meet the coming year—Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia. As legislation concerning the education and employment of young boys and girls undoubtedly is to be considered in all of them, John E. Edgerton,

president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has sent out to state manufacturers' associations in the various states an appeal that they consider the program advanced by the committee on junior education and employment of the association for application to local situations. Briefly, the program of the manufacturers' committee relating particularly to child labor embraces: Requiring employment certificates of all children applying for jobs; certificate of physical fitness; completion of the sixth grade in school in states not already having an educational qualification; requiring of all employed children a minimum of four hours a week of continued education; limiting the hours of labor of all children 14 and 15 years, employed in manufacturing, mining, transportation or commercial occupations, to not more than 48 hours a week, with a prohibition against work after 9 o'clock at night or before 7 in the morning; strengthening the laws forbidding the employment of children in hazardous occupations by more carefully defining the specific hazards.

Photoradio Sends Greetings to Europe Holiday Cards Transmitted to London and Then Sent Out by Airpost.

NEW YORK—Holiday greeting cards have been sent to Europe by photoradio for the first time. More than 200 cards bearing the signature of Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board, and Harry E. Ward, president of the American Exchange Irving Trust Company, have been sent as photoradiograms to bankers and financiers in England and on the Continent.

The transmission is the largest single photoradiogram order ever placed with the Radio Corporation of America. The greeting card after being transmitted by radio from New York to London, will be dispatched to 25 cities outside of England by airpost.

A total of 65,000,000 letters and cards were handled by the New York post office during the period from Dec. 15 to 22, according to the announcement made by John J. Kiley, New York postmaster. This exceeds by 4,400,000 the number carried during the same period last year.

NEW YORK MAN GIVES \$1,500,000 TO AID CHILDREN

Former Inmate of San Francisco Home Makes It Possible to Help Others

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—In memory of five happy years of his boyhood passed in a home for children, Rube R. Fogel of New York has left his estate, estimated at more than \$1,500,000, to the institution which fostered him in childhood that it may continue to carry on the work of helping friendless children.

The announcement was made here by the law firm of Guggenheim, Untermeyer and Marshall, which stated that the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society of San Francisco is the beneficiary of the will, just admitted to probate. The institution will receive an immediate bequest of \$100,000 and the residue of \$1,500,000 later.

The San Francisco institution is not a large or wealthy one and so many years have elapsed since its latest benefactor left it that he was lost sight of in the long list of children who have been sent out into the world to make their own fortunes.

According to the records, Mr. Fogel was a native of Victoria, B. C., and was admitted to the home in 1873. After five years he formed a business connection with a man named Greenzweig and went to Mexico, where he bought and sold imitation jewelry, bangles and trinkets of all sorts, and at one time was reported to have been the center of supply for this class of goods in Mexico.

Later he went into business for himself and returned to California. After some years on the Pacific coast he made connections in New York and while retaining his interest in the sale of imitation jewelry went into the real estate business, making some large profits on Broadway dealings.

WESTERN MARYLAND Western Maryland reports November surplus of \$206,473, compared with \$225,172 in November, 1926; 11 months, \$2,960,905, compared with \$2,881,006.

The Night of Nights

CHRISTMAS EVE! The Night of Nights! Throughout the entire civilized world spreads a wave of joy, of well-wishing toward one's fellow men on this annual observance of Christ's birth. Eyes sparkle, cheeks are rosy, cheery words are on every tongue, minds are filled with happy thoughts. For the children it is the climax of a long-anticipated event—their little faces are alight as they hang their stockings. Rich and poor alike are making merry—preparing gifts for friends and loved ones—planning for the Christmas feast on the morrow.

If electric service is making the holiday more merry, we are glad.

To our customers and employees, we extend the season's best greetings. Merry Christmas to you all!

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

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BOSTON

LEGION TO ASK DEBT SURPLUS FOR EDUCATION

Memorial Fund for International Exchange of Students Sought

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Indorsement from members of the American Legion is expected for a proposal made at the national conference of commanders and adjutants that the United States devote a part of its war debt returns to an international educational memorial fund. The plan for an exchange of boys among nations of the world to enable them to learn "international consciousness" was advanced by the Rev. Gill Robb Wilson of Trenton, N. J., national chaplain, and was indorsed in a resolution directing the speech be sent to every department of the Legion.

Rev. Mr. Wilson proposed to the government that "in any year in which there is a treasury surplus, when it is acknowledged that there is a sum in the depository of the United States which is not needed, 25 per cent of that fund should be given to be put in an international educational memorial fund, and that the American Legion, through Fidei, and any other service men's organizations in the world ask other governments also to take part in a great international program for the education of the young people of the world, so that in another decade we may have billions of dollars, perhaps, in that fund."

"Take 1000 boys from Germany and scatter them in the various universities in Japan, America, France and England and other countries, and then take another thousand boys from America and scatter them in Germany and other countries, Poland, the Balkan states, perhaps, and Japan, so that they will learn the international consciousness, so that they might come to know the peoples of the world, so that they may come to know their customs and traditions and their economic situations."

He asserted the scheme was not idealistic and not without precedent. "In the days when the Boxer rebellion was going on," he said, "we returned to the Chinese people the indemnity, after our overhead had been paid, and we said to these people: 'Take this money. The trouble with the Boxer uprising was that you did not understand the people of the world, and we want you to understand us here in America. Take this money and go back and put it in an educational fund and send your young Chinese over here to learn the thought, learn the mind, of our people, our institutions, so that you will understand at least one people of the world.'"

"The American Government already has a precedent for this thing. The Rhodes scholarships between England and America have been set up, and have been the means of a constantly growing understanding between the United States and England."

The conference of commanders and adjutants indorsed the national emergency plan for annual mobilization of Legion forces as a test of preparedness for relief work and asked an increase in Federal appropriations for citizens' military training camps.

ACCOUNT BOOK AS BUDGET AID

Department of Agriculture Would Help Families Get Most for Money

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—In an effort to help families get the best return for the money spent in the homes of the country, the Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, has just issued a loose-leaf household account book in which each kind of expenditure is kept on a separate page with directions for entering the items under each head.

Other features are forms for yearly estimates of income and expenditure, summary of property owned and pages for recording insurance and investments and forms for the rural housekeeper to record products furnished by the farm and supplies canned and preserved at home.

"Every family is interested in getting the best returns possible for its income," the bureau announcement says. "Business experience has shown that to do it is necessary to make systematic check-up of profits and losses, of poor purchases and successful ones; to plan ahead for expansion and to cut down overhead. The same principle applies to managing the family money. It is not enough to write down a list of miscellaneous purchases and add them up. To be usable, this information must be classified under such heads as food, housing, clothing, and so on, and at regular intervals the amounts spent under each head must be scrutinized. Are they greater or less than was expected? If greater, why? How can they be reduced? Accounts are kept to get at facts of this kind in order to make next year's income yield more than this year's."

CANADA ENCOURAGES ALIEN HANDICRAFTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—Encouragement of the native crafts of the various immigrant races now in Canada is the purpose of the Canadian Handicraft Guild, which has sent a representative to tour western Canada to organize provincial branches which would stimulate such art work in the respective provinces.

Mrs. H. Bottomley of Montreal is now in the West on this mission. The organization was founded over 20 years ago in Montreal. Everything possible is done to retain the arts of the various peoples who live in Canada, and every year an exhibition of such work is held in the Toronto Art Gallery. The association also sells this work, all the money being returned to the makers. Since its organization, the guild has sold \$400,000 worth of these handmade articles.

IN THE WAKE OF THE

SEVEN years ago this month the League of Nations set up an international judiciary. It sought to construct an instrument of justice which would serve the countries of the world as the civil and criminal courts of a nation serve its citizens. Arbitration was to supplant armaments. That instrument was the Permanent Court of International Justice, more familiarly known in the headlines of the press as the World Court.

The willingness of the nations to utilize this instrument of adjudication has easily exceeded the expectations of 1920. Last week the World Court concluded its twelfth session, having sat steadily since June 12. It is indicated that the Court will be required to hold an extraordinary session early in 1928 in order to reduce the number of cases pressing for attention.

Many of the Court's cases of the past year have been outwardly of a technical nature, but they involved the very issues and national sensitivities which once would have led to threats of war, if not to war itself. Fully ten nations which a brief decade ago were destroying each other on battlefields from Flanders to the Dardanelles have this year been amicably arguing their claims before this international tribunal. Nations which were once allies, and which were once military enemies—such nations as Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, China, Germany, Poland, Rumania, Greece, and Turkey—have been submitting conflicting interests to peaceful judgment. It is an advance in international relations for which the world is highly grateful.

The membership of the World Court includes forty-eight countries which have all committed themselves to arbitration. On Jan. 27, 1926, the United States Senate voted, 76 to 17, to join the Court, but its ratification of the protocol was accompanied by five reservations, which in their present form proved unacceptable to the other members. Sentiment that the United States should continue conversations with a view to removing the difficulties which have prevented adherence is being revived. Only last week President Coolidge received a memorial signed by nearly 50 prominent citizens representing the forty-eight states of the Union, urging that negotiations be opened in order that misunderstanding concerning the exact meaning of the reservations made by the Senate be clarified to the members of the Court. Such a step, it is known, would be welcomed by the member nations.

WASHINGTON remains the news capital of the United States. The Republicans were able to organize the Senate as well as the House of Representatives, notwithstanding that the former refused the oath of William S. Vare from Pennsylvania and Frank L. Smith from Illinois pending investigation of their campaign expenditures. The House is dealing with the naval construction and the tax bills, with latest indications that the tax reduction may reach fully \$289,000,000, a figure larger than the President approves.

At one Senate hearing the charges published in Hearst newspapers that the Mexican Government had authorized a bribe of \$1,000,000 to four senators are being found without basis. At another Senate hearing Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder has been contending that the Navy Department is extravagant and that the navy is overstaffed with higher officers, contentions which are denied by Administration defenders.

BEHIND the recent report of S. Parker Gilbert, Agent-General of the Reparations Commission, rests a story which greatly redounds to the credit of German statesmen and the German people, "Germany," says Gilbert in his third annual accounting under the Dawes Plan, "has loyally paid its debts punctually and entirely to date." The achievement has been one which demanded a sincerity and an industry which the German Nation has demonstrated to a high degree.

Notwithstanding the burdens—the inevitable tolls of war—of post-war depression, reparation payments and foreign loans, German production is today fully 10 per cent greater than in 1913, and its export trade is growing steadily. From first-hand information, Mr. Gilbert finds the Reich's currency eminently sound, business favorable, and unemployment no domestic consumption should be appreciably curtailed, the other that the penditure to an extent that would imperil the reparations should be rigidly guarded against.

The third year's annuity totaling 1,500,000,000 marks, or about \$360,000,000, has been paid, and the Agent-General is of the conviction that the 1,750,000,000 marks due during the next twelve months will be forthcoming.

From these circumstances Mr. Gilbert is led to make two recommendations, both of which are certain to be principal factors in the reparations discussions for the next year. It is his conclusion that the time has come when a definite total of reparations obligations should be set by the allied nations—the United States is not a party to the reparations agreement—and that foreign supervision of the payments should be discontinued.

BITISH industry is gradually but irresistibly gaining strength, and is defeating the depression which has held it for a prolonged period. Last month's imports were the lowest for any November since 1923, while the excess of imports over exports was 23,000,000 less than in November 1926, and 15,000,000 less than in November 1925. Notwithstanding the fact that the unemployed still number approximately 1,000,000, British industry is now employing about 600,000 more persons than four years ago, and there are indications that the trades are slowly diminishing the unemployment figure.

COMMUNIST revolution and Chinese revolution have proved incompatible. The rejuvenated Nationalist movement, under the civil command of Chiang Kai-shek, has not only removed the Communist sympathizers from its party councils, but it has now definitely severed relations with Russia altogether.

Chiang's re-entry into Nationalist leadership and a break from Communist guidance has been accompanied by a renewed activity to establish civil for military control in governmental affairs, a reform most needed in China if it can be freed from the competing domination of the war lords. It is the consensus of current cables that the revolutionary leaders, instead of leaning heavily upon the Soviets, will turn their gaze toward greater co-operation with Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, and that relations with the foreign powers will be on the way to improvement.

At best the recent developments on the Chinese scene can be looked upon only as an opportunity for the Nationalist movement. It is by no means an assurance of success. The re-cementing of the Nationalist forces, which have not been without their share of mercenaries and self-seekers, has yet to prove itself. The revolution, seeking a unified China under effective civil control, begins again with another fresh start!

MILLION IN COLLEGE, IS EDUCATOR'S GOAL

Loans for Education Called Best Financial Risk
WICHITA, Kan.—A million young men and women in the Nation's colleges is the goal held up to educators by Dr. W. B. Bissell, president of the University of Oklahoma, who spoke here recently.

"The idea that too many students are going to college is fallacious," he declared. "There were 850,000 students in 650 colleges at the beginning of this year. That percentage is not high compared to the population. There never was a time in the history of our country when so many boys and girls came to the colleges to get an education and were readier to sacrifice for it. Since its organization, the guild has sold \$400,000 worth of these handmade articles."

She's a Safety Expert



MISS BETHEL PUGH
Pueblo, Colo. School Girl, Only 12 Years Old, But a National Prize-Winner for Her Essay on "Safety."

GIRL ESSAYIST LEARNED EARLY

Safety Taught 12-Year-Old Prize Winner in School Is Big Aid

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PUEBLO, Colo.—For having written the best "Safety" essay of 400,000 American school children, Miss Bethel Pugh, 12-year-old Pueblo girl, won the award of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and a free trip to Washington, D. C. She was introduced to President Coolidge as one of the heroes.

The girl was only 11 when she wrote the essay. It was adjudged the best in Colorado and after a year it was declared the best in the Nation.

To win the national recognition the girl described the safety measures practiced at the Bessemer Grade School. The school, in the steelworkers' district, is a huge "melting pot" into which 20 nationalities are mixed and turned out as American citizens. As most of the children are from families of laborers and skilled workers in the mills, the school authorities believe that many of them will follow in the occupations of their elders. For this reason teachers in the Bessemer School have for many years stressed safety in all lines of industry, at home, at play, and on the street.

The school has a complete student police department. Student police are detailed to guard the pupils and to teach them careful methods. Once a week the students gather in the school auditorium to witness trials of offenders before the juvenile court. The student judges order delinquents to interview a patrolman and learn the traffic rules or to write essays on safety or other educational steps toward constructive curbing of carelessness.

There is a corps of student traffic officers, who are stationed at the intersections near the school before and after classes. The city police recognize the youthful assistants and extend them the authority to report motorists who violate the law for prosecution in municipal court. Student violators are haled before the school court.

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NEGRO TEACHER HELPS NEEDY

Dr. A. F. Owen, for 45 Years, Has Helped Unfortunates in Alabama

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOBILE, Ala.—For the forty-sixth consecutive year the Rev. A. F. Owen of Selma University, has seen that 800 friends in 15 Negro charitable institutions of this neighborhood enjoy Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners and some characteristic observance of the coming of the New Year as it seemed to him they should. In the beginning Dr. Owen's associations and helpers in this adventure in friendliness numbered 16. With the passing of the years the number has reached 200, merchants and citizens of Mobile who share with him in turning aside from their preparations for the day to make sure of happiness for others.

Recently Dr. Owen looked back across the years to the beginning of the idea. "It was," he said, "on the eve of Thanksgiving in 1882. I was one of four Negro members of the Mobile County grand jury which was about to adjourn for a visit to a neighboring home for the poor. I thought each of us might give two dollars and we might take with us the reminder of friendliness and good cheer. There were 16 of us in all. And the result of that little fund, the cheer and change it provided for the friends we visited convinced me we should not give up the idea after the first year. The next year our \$30 was made larger. Last year we had \$1792."

Dr. Owen has taught in the representative schools for his people in the South and is at present dean of the university, occupying there the chair in theology.

LIQUOR RESTRICTION STARTED IN MEXICO

Governor of Tamaulipas Bans Strong Alcoholic Beverages

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BROWNSVILLE, Tex.—What is considered one of the most important steps in northern Mexico toward prohibition of the manufacture of strong alcoholic beverages has been taken by Portes Gil, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, according to announcement received here by A. C. Vasquez, Mexican Consul.

Governor Gil issued an order prohibiting the manufacture of any alcoholic beverages in Tamaulipas except beer effective Jan. 1. Municipal authorities are prohibited from granting licenses, and must cancel any licenses now existing. Tamaulipas is one of the foremost states in the northern section of Mexico in the manufacture of strong liquors, and this step is considered as the forerunner of others along the border to decrease the consumption of alcoholic liquors by Mexican people and particularly by visitors from the United States.

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World Library on Arbitration to Be Started by Hague Judge

John Bassett Moore Says Court Is Laying New Foundation for International Accords

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Collection of material for the first library on international arbitration will be undertaken by John Bassett Moore, judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, he announced upon his return here after a seven months' stay in Europe.

Judge Moore characterized the activities of the World Court as providing a basis of new precedents in international relationships which are of far-reaching importance.

Recent decisions, including the advisory opinion in the Danube case and the judgment of the tribunal in the Lotus case, are indications of the scope and importance of the court's work, he said.

Laying Base for Arbitration

"The tribunal is laying the foundation for development of international arbitration upon a new scale," Judge Moore declared. "It is establishing precedents and building a basis for future judgment which has been the greatest need in the furthering of arbitration among nations."

"The tribunal has been working smoothly, and has given evidence that it is capable of handling whatever questions come before it. The work of the tribunal has approached the certainty of conduct of a functioning business organization. It is laying the premises for the activities that are to come."

The current progress of international arbitration, Judge Moore said, has focused attention on the lack of adequate reference material. There is nothing existing at the present time on the subject of arbitration which is comparable to the libraries of domestic law.

Judge Moore intends to begin immediately to establish a bibliography which will form the basis for a library adequate to meet the needs of international reference. He expects it to include every possible phase of international law and arbitration upon a scale never before attempted.

He indicated, however, that the scope of the work was so broad that he cannot hope to bring it near completion. Inauguration of the work

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SOUTH HONORS MASTER FARMER

Called Greatest Need of State by North Carolina's Governor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's greatest need today is the "master farmer," and the greatest need of the farmer is education, Angus W. McLean, Governor of North Carolina, told state officials, a radio audience and many notables gathered here to honor the state's 24 "master farmers."

"Master farmers should be honored above any other men in North Carolina," the state's chief executive said. "We have lived to see the day when the man who needs the broadest education is the farmer. He needs a knowledge of chemistry, the soil, needs to be a salesman, to know market conditions, cost accounting."

"You are masters of the most difficult thing I know of today—agriculture. The greatest need of North Carolina is the trained farmer and the greatest need of the farmer is education."

"Rating on an impartial score as the best exponents of their calling in the State, they were presented gold medals and certificates identifying them as 'master farmers.'"

BEACON OIL CO. PROFIT
Beacon Oil and subsidiaries in the months ended Sept. 30, 1927, showed net profit of \$74,463, after interest, depreciation, depletion, federal taxes and other charges, against after dividends of 7½ per cent preferred stock to 34 cents a share on 764,000 no-par common stock.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S IMPORTS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER, B. C.—In an address before Kiwanians, Dr. David Warlock, deputy Minister of Agriculture, in reviewing the progress of agriculture, said the fact that British Columbia annually imports approximately \$16,000,000 worth of produce was not alarming because it represented mostly produce out of season in the Province or that which cannot be grown here. It was announced that the Provincial Government had promised to give immediate consideration to the Kiwanis Club's proposal that a department of commercial training should be established in connection with the University of British Columbia.

HEADS CHEMICAL SOCIETY
NEW YORK (AP)—Samuel W. Parr, professor emeritus of industrial chemistry at the University of Illinois, has been elected president of the American Chemical Society for 1928. It was announced that Professor Parr was chosen by mail ballot of the 15,000 members of the society throughout the country.

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AERIAL BOMBS MAY DISLODGE DISUSED BRIDGE

All Other Means Failing,
North Carolina Decides on
Unusual Method

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RALEIGH, N. C.—Shells from very heavy artillery and bombs from airplanes will be used in North Carolina on Dec. 15 in the first experiment of its kind ever conducted in this section of the country and possibly in the United States, according to an announcement coming from the State Highway Commission. The event will have all the appearances of a warlike attack but actually will be just the opposite—a battle for progress.
The object will be a \$250,000 bridge across the Pee Dee River, which runs between Montgomery and Stanly counties. It was found to be so securely and substantially constructed that it bore up under the severest tests. In these tests water tanks capable of holding 345 tons of water were moved backward and forward across the structure which held its own. Only slight damage resulted. The endurance tests having been conducted with the result that they failed to destroy the bridge, it was decided to use heavy artillery and aerial bombs. The operations will be conducted by military experts from Fort Bragg, located near Fayetteville, N. C. Guns will be placed several miles from the bridge and airplanes will attack it from above. In the place of this \$250,000 bridge, which was built by the State Highway Commission, there stands ready for use a new \$350,000 structure. It was necessary to abandon the former because of hydroelectric developments that will place it under 16 feet of water. Tests on the old bridge so far conducted have proved very interesting to engineers. Results have been carefully noted by the Highway Commission.

INTERSTATE WATER PACT IS FORESEEN

Governors to Confer on Connecticut River Diversion

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts will hold a conference some time next week with Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut in an effort to reach an agreement on the interstate water rights and interests involved in Massachusetts' taking of water for the Boston metropolitan district from tributaries of the Connecticut River. This was disclosed by Governor Fuller with the explanation that he hopes a contest before the War Department and possibly in federal courts can be avoided. The Metropolitan District Commission has completed its application to the Secretary of War for permission to take water in the Swift River reservoir project, Davis B. Keniston, chairman of the Boston metropolitan district, has been assured the War Department would hold a hearing before granting the permit. His State contends the navigability of the Connecticut River would be impaired by the project, while this is denied by Massachusetts engineers.

A bill in equity will be filed in the United States Supreme Court in addition to the action before the War Department, according to the deputy attorney general's plans. Governor Fuller expressed confidence that adequate protection can be assured to residents of Connecticut and that the matter can be amicably arranged without litigation.

COURSE FOR TEACHERS DRAWS LARGE CLASSES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—An increasingly large number of Connecticut teachers are annually enrolling in the courses for teachers offered by the department of education of Yale University. It became known here, when Prof. Frank E. Spaulding, chairman of the department, made public the enrollment figures for the seven years of the department's existence.

During the first two years, somewhat less than 400 a year were enrolled. During the last five years, however, the average enrollment has exceeded 600 per year, with an enrollment last year of 679. When all the courses to be given this year are made available, it is expected that the enrollment again will be more than 600.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TO TAP PEACE RIVER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—Definite announcement that the British Columbia Government itself would undertake to tap the vast resources of the Peace River district with a program of northern railway construction was made by J. D. MacLean, Prime Minister, here. If the Government found it impossible to negotiate an agreement with any private concern covering this project, the only thing to do was to go ahead with construction anyway, the Premier said.

The Premier's policy, as outlined

officially, calls for the extension of the provincially-owned Pacific Great Eastern Railway north of its present terminus at Hazelton to Prince George and thence northward into the Peace River district, for the purpose of opening up that area and supplying freight to the existing line. The Pacific Great Eastern, the Premier said, cannot be left permanently in its present condition, beginning nowhere and ending nowhere, and costing the Province about \$2,500,000 a year in interest and operating charges. The program forehadowed by the Premier would involve the expenditure of something like \$30,000,000, it is expected.

Aluminum Cost to Be Cut in Norway

New Method Produces Metal
Direct From Bauxite Instead
of Processed Alumina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OSLO, Nor.—The new method for producing aluminum, owned by Norsk Aluminium Company and Aluminum Company of America, will now be used by the firm after a successful period of testing. This process has been invented by the president of Norway's Institute of Technology, Prof. Harald Pedersen, and enables the company to derive aluminum directly from the raw material bauxite, which is brought from the company's own mines in France. Until now the half-finished product "alumina" has been imported, from which pure aluminum has been extracted. By the new method the iron contained in the bauxite will be extracted as a by-product. A new factory will be constructed at Høyanger, and it is hoped that this method, by which Norwegian aluminum production will be cheapened, will improve the position of the Norwegian aluminum industry, which has for some time been unsatisfactory. In 1925 Norway produced 10 per cent of the world's aluminum output. The Aluminum Company of America owns half of the stocks in the Norsk Aluminium Company.

MEXICAN OIL FIELDS RESUMING ACTIVITY

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Mexican Petroleum Company has resumed drilling two wells in the Tampico oil fields, work on which had been abandoned pending the decision of the Supreme Court on the drilling embargo. Dispatches from Tampico report that this company expects within a few weeks to have 15 drilling outfits in the fields and that the Huasteca Oil Company is planning to put 35 new drilling outfits to work.

BRANCH BANKS IN ARGENTINA BOMBED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 24 (AP)—Two American branch banks in Buenos Aires were bombed at noon today, resulting fatally for two persons and injuring 20. The fatalities occurred at the building of the Buenos Aires branch of the National City Bank of New York which was shattered by a powerful bomb which exploded at noon just as the bank was about to be closed for the half holiday.

The second explosion was in the building of the Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston.

"Holly Tree State of Nation"

Title Sought by Washington

School Children, Florists and Other Organizations
to Make Their Districts Bloom With
Holiday Greenery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SEATTLE, Wash.—The leading holly tree state in the country is the honor sought for Washington by the Washington State Society for the Conservation of Wild Flowers, according to its chairman, Mrs. Alexander F. McEwan. The campaign, now being conducted throughout the State, includes, besides preservation of beautiful trees already growing here, a systematic and extensive collection of holly berries with their seeds by florists, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, school children and other organizations. Instead of sweeping out the berries, the florists have agreed to save them. In the schools of Washington, each of which has a nature department, the children bring the berries to the head of the department.

The berries will be crushed, the

LICENSE REFORM FORCED TO FORE IN NEW ZEALAND

Dry Majority in the House
Routs Wets and Outstrips
Premier's Moderate Move

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The liquor question has always been avoided hitherto by the political parties in New Zealand, but the issue has now been forced to such a climax that it becomes the outstanding factor even in party politics. There is now a dry majority in the elected section of the Parliament.

Complying with a promise when he was elected to power with a large majority nearly two years ago, the Prime Minister, Mr. Coates, introduced a bill to secure reform of the liquor trade. He claimed that he drafted the measure without even the knowledge of his colleagues in the ministry. It provided for the elimination of the triennial national poll of the "middle" issue of state control of the liquor traffic, leaving two issues: continuance of licensing, and no license. To carry no license, the bill provided for a majority of 55 per cent. It also proposed that the national plebiscite should be taken at intervals of six years, instead of three, as in the past.

The New Zealand Alliance, representing the organized dry forces, had approached every parliamentary candidate at last general election, with the result that the present House contains a majority of members pledged to the elimination of the "middle" issue, the maintenance of the three-yearly poll, and the adoption of a bare majority. This parliamentary group was carefully organized, and in the division lobby it polled every pledged vote. To the consternation of the wets, the

MUSIC IN HOME TO BE FOSTERED BY FEDERATION

Program of Education to
Afford Studies Leading
to Advanced Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A new movement for the development of music in the homes is to be started by the National Federation of Music Clubs, which is holding its annual meeting here. Sixty members of the national board and state presidents from over the entire country are attending the sessions.

Promotion of home music will be undertaken through an educational campaign, in which the studies outlined by the federation will have a large part, according to Mrs. Frank A. Seiberling, past-president of the federation and chairman of its educational department.

"The vocal or instrumental ensemble, either in simple groups of the children and their parents or groups of adults, may form the beginning of a desirable musical development," Mrs. Seiberling said. Homes where a piano and perhaps a violin are played, or where there is a child with a saxophone or a drum, may develop a basis for a fine trio which leads to an interest in more advanced musical work later in life.

A special effort is to be made to aid residents of the rural districts in this connection, and for this purpose a special condensed music study for women who are members of the various grange organizations is to be prepared. The "grange textbook" will be the fifth to be prepared under the supervision of the federation.

Members of the federation board were guests at a luncheon by the National Music League and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, its president. Opportunities for added co-operation between the two organizations in the aiding of youthful musicians through starting them upon artistic careers were discussed.

The federation is arranging preliminary programs for its biennial meeting which will be held in Boston in 1928. More than 1500 singing delegates from all parts of the country are expected to attend the sessions there.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SUPPORTS TRADE PACT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—While eastern Canadian and prairie farmers are attacking the Canadian-Australian preferential trade treaty before the Canadian Tariff Commission, the British Columbia Department of Agriculture is strongly behind the pact, according to E. D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture. He issued figures compiled by his department to show that the treaty had not injured agriculture here.

Australia's butter exports to Canada, which are the chief subject of protest by Canadian farmers, form an insignificant fraction of the Canadian production and export, he said. Thirteen per cent of the total Canadian butter production was exported last year, while imports represented only 4 per cent of the Canadian production. Australia, Mr. Barrow showed, shipped to Canada only 1.4 per cent of the total Canadian production. Australia, Mr. Barrow said, produced altogether Canada imports only 30 per cent of the amount which it exports, he stated. These figures were issued after the Tariff Commission had heard lengthy protests against the treaty from agriculturists.

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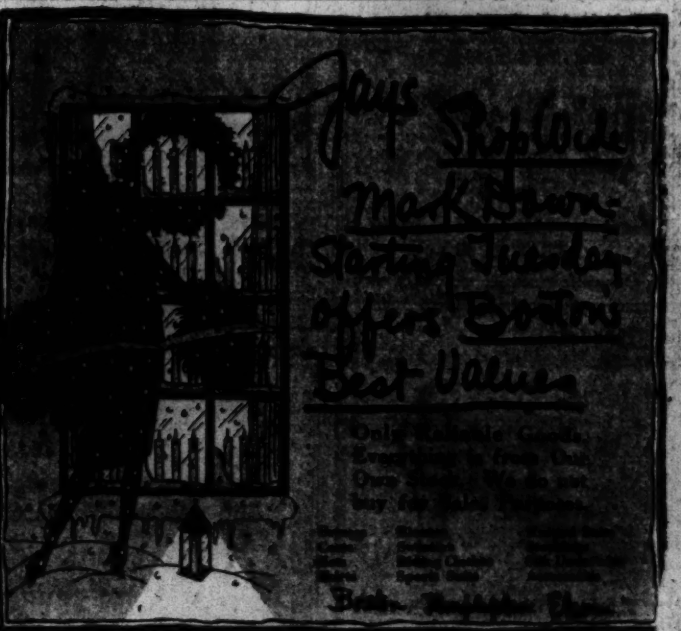
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EGYPT COMBATS RIGHTS GIVEN BY CAPITULATIONS

Revision May Result in Abolition of Many Privileges Foreigners Now Enjoy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—"Thus the country, as it has long desired, will see the extension of the authority of Egyptian justice over all who reside within its boundaries and the application to all without distinction of Egyptian legislation and fiscal laws." Such was the peroration of King Fuad's speech from the throne on the occasion of the opening of the Egyptian Parliament yesterday. His words mark the beginning of another stage of Egyptian evolution which, however unlike other stages, has an international rather than a restricted Anglo-Egyptian importance. For the royal statement foreshadows a move toward the revision of the Egyptian capitulations.

The word "capitulations" is the collective description of the headings, "capita" of articles enumerated in concessions granted by powerful Mohammedan rulers to enterprising Christians trading in Jerusalem, Antioch and Constantinople. Later they were granted to nations, and came, mainly from motives of convenience, to admit the application of foreign jurisdiction in the favored Christian trading colonies. Thus what had originally been favors granted to a stranger in Islam, became treaty rights which in general terms conferred on the nationals of a capitulatory power immunity from the jurisdiction of native courts in criminal and civil matters and from the legislation of native authority, which included franchise from native taxation.

The Mixed Tribunals Under the capitulatory régime the consular laws of the twelve nations which enjoyed capitulatory privileges in Egypt, functioned independently from, but side by side with, native Egyptian legislation. In 1867, however, Nubar Pasha, the greatest Prime Minister of the unhalloved days of the Khedive Ismail, appealed to the powers for their co-operation toward bridging the gulf between national consular law and the native Egyptian code by the institution of new courts, the mixed tribunals, with new codes uniform for foreigner and native alike. In 1875 Egypt secured the mixed tribunals which exist today. Their powers were, it is true, less vast than Nubar had advocated, but their inauguration started the revision of the capitulations.

Nubar Pasha's partially successful movement was based on an appeal to the powers of the West for co-operation toward the proper organization of Egyptian justice. In 1897 the western powers were by their co-operation to finance the education of Egyptian justice. In 1927 their co-operation, involving a further cession of consular rights to the mixed tribunals, is to relieve Egypt of inconveniences which impede national development.

This summer Sarwat Pasha, the present Prime Minister, stated the Egyptian case in London, Rome, Paris and Brussels, and the result of his mission, summarized in King Fuad's speech, indicated that the governments approached "have shown a praiseworthy and just comprehension of the actual situation in Egypt." Thus encouraged, the Egyptian Government proposes in the course of the present Parliamentary session to endeavor to secure the agreement of all the capitulatory powers to the necessity of revising, once more, the capitulations.

Two Categories The capitulations may conveniently be classed in two categories, the judicial and the financial; and such revision as may be agreed upon between Egypt and the powers will be in the direction of withdrawing from consular jurisdiction certain classes of offense and of removing from foreigners living in Egypt certain immunities from Egyptian legislation.

But the major Egyptian proposals aspire to more fundamental issues, the standardization of criminal law for all and sundry in Egypt and their inclusion within the competence of uniform Egyptian legislation in so far as concerns the levying of taxes. To achieve these aspirations with the acquiescence of the capitulatory powers, Egypt will follow up the movement initiated by Nubar Pasha and work for the widening of the scope of the mixed tribunals which he created.

With regard to crime, the machinery and system of the mixed tribunals are based on the French theory

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We pause at the Christmas season to express our gratitude for the response to our advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, and to extend seasonal greetings to all.

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MEXICAN FLIERS PAY HONORS TO COL. LINDBERGH

Cabinet and Foreign Envoys Meet Mrs. Lindbergh at American Embassy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was back among fellow aviators Saturday at Cuernavaca, State of Morelos, where he was the guest of the Mexican air force at that picturesque resort. Colonel Lindbergh arrived at the historic Mexican city at 7 o'clock Friday evening and a reception committee headed by the Governor of the State of Morelos, after greeting the American flier, escorted him to a hotel where he was cheered by a great crowd when he appeared on the balcony.

While there was nothing official in Colonel Lindbergh's coming, the population of Cuernavaca was most enthusiastic in its celebration. American and Mexican flags were everywhere to be seen and the Indian villages dotting the countryside for miles around sent delegations to town to help in the celebration.

Mrs. Lindbergh visits schools. The flier's mother, who left her classroom in Detroit to fly here to spend the Christmas holiday with her son, inspected the work of the Mexican schools, and visited the Y. W. C. A. girls' schools and universities and Red Cross organizations upon the invitation of Mexican women directing educational work for girls.

Mrs. Lindbergh is doubtful whether her return to Detroit will be by plane or rail, although indications are that she will return the way she came—by air.

Mexico City Masons have conferred a gold medal on Colonel Lindbergh for his "virtue, courage and intelligence."

A delegation from the Supreme Council of Thirty-third degree Masons, headed by Tomas Ramos, Potentate, called at the American Embassy and delivered the medal. Señor Ramos declared the Masons were rewarding Colonel Lindbergh's high qualities as shown by his love for his mother, his daring flights to Paris and Mexico City and his success in ventures where other aviators had failed.

Many Honors Bestowed The flier was also made an honorary member of the Mexico City Rotary, and a delegation of post office employees presented him with an album containing a complete collection of all issues of Mexican stamps. All the members of the Mexican Cabinet and ambassadors and ministers of other countries met Mrs. Lindbergh at a luncheon at the United States embassy. The tables were placed in the open air on a long veranda and an orchestra in native costume played on the lawn.

Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, wife of the American Ambassador, took her guest on an unannounced shopping tour. As soon as the embassy automobile stopped in front of a curio shop a vast crowd of cheering workers and shoppers collected.

PANAMA (AP)—The visit of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to Panama will be commemorated by a special

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117 SEYBOLD ARCADE MIAMI, FLORIDA

Synchronized Signals for Ships Called Preventive of Disasters

Universal Adoption of Safety Devices Would "Lock the Door Against Needless Sea Accidents," Naval Experts Declare

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"If the sound-making and listening apparatus for ships that now exists, slowly being adopted in the United States, were to be universally used it would 'lock the door against needless sea disasters,' not only with submarines but also among surface craft, according to naval experts in Boston.

"Europe is far ahead of the United States in the use of these preventive devices," declared a former officer of the United States Navy who has kept pace with sea-safety progress. "Although they are of American invention it remained for the governments of England, Germany, Denmark and Finland, all of whom are far more 'ship-minded' than is the Government of the United States, to bring them into wide use."

Safety Demonstration An explanation and demonstration of these devices, the submarine oscillator and the fathometer, were made for a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Harold J. H. Fay, vice-president of the Submarine Signal Company of Boston, the sole makers of these devices that are now coming into use by almost every country in the world including in extensive maritime operations.

"Safe navigation boils down to a matter of proper distance finding," declared Mr. Fay. "It is now possible for a captain to know at any moment the amount of water between his keel and the ocean bottom. It is possible for him to know the exact distance of his ship from the shore, even in fog or at night. It is possible for him to know when a submarine is rising within five miles of him. And soon it will be possible for a captain to know the course, the speed, and the distance away of a ship coming toward him regardless of fog or storm."

Oscillator in Use In a working demonstration of the oscillator, a use of which is involved in all of these operations, a model such as is now attached to submarines, was submerged in a large tub of water placed in one of the rooms of the Submarine Signal Company's plant.

The apparatus was approximately the size of a bushel basket, and was made of heavy steel, with a flat steel face almost an inch thick. Electrically caused vibrations of this face at a rate of 500 to the minute create a sound in the water that is audible to microphones for many miles. The rising signal of a submarine—three long dashes—sounded upon the oscillator in the tub, sent out such a noise as in the room was impossible. The sound was not unlike

SHIPPING BUSINESS OUTLOOK With continued prosperity throughout the country in 1928, indications are that the shipping business, particularly the passenger traffic on the north Atlantic, will materially improve over 1927. In the opinion of David A. Burke, general manager of the United States Lines, Mr. Burke reports that the business of his company, for the fiscal year beginning July 1 to the present, is approximately 10 per cent higher than the corresponding period of 1926.

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Synchronized Signals for Ships Called Preventive of Disasters

Universal Adoption of Safety Devices Would "Lock the Door Against Needless Sea Accidents," Naval Experts Declare

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"If the sound-making and listening apparatus for ships that now exists, slowly being adopted in the United States, were to be universally used it would 'lock the door against needless sea disasters,' not only with submarines but also among surface craft, according to naval experts in Boston.

"Europe is far ahead of the United States in the use of these preventive devices," declared a former officer of the United States Navy who has kept pace with sea-safety progress. "Although they are of American invention it remained for the governments of England, Germany, Denmark and Finland, all of whom are far more 'ship-minded' than is the Government of the United States, to bring them into wide use."

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ITALO-AMERICAN ACCORD IS CITED

Linked With Aid Given to Youth at Dedication of Boys' Club Quarters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Efforts to assist youth of Italian extraction, as exemplified in the activities of the New York Boys' Club during the last 30 years, were viewed as a commentary on harmonious American-Italian relations by Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Italian Ambassador to the United States, who spoke at the dedication of the new Boys' Club Building just held here.

"There exists no point on which a conflict of interests is possible between the United States and Italy," Ambassador de Martino said. "Not even the question of immigration may now be an object of controversy for this is an internal and not an international question."

The new clubhouse at 321 East 111th Street, built at a cost of \$725,000, Charles H. Sabin, president of the club, presided at the opening ceremony. Addresses were made by Dr. George E. Vincent, of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Louis de Forest Downer, a director of the club.

Among the principal gifts for the new building were \$100,000 each from Edward S. Harkness, Charles Hayden and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; \$75,000 from Mrs. William H. Moody; \$25,000 each from Thomas L. Chauncey, Jr., and Kincaid, Kincaid, Thomas F. Ryan, Frederick Strauss, George Whitney and an anonymous donor. Mrs. Charles H. Sabin gave \$15,000 and Mrs. Daniel M. Brady, Frank B. Keech, Robert A. Chambers and Mrs. Carl Ticker each gave \$10,000.

An unusually rough voyage was experienced, he reported, making the test as severe as one as could have been obtained. The results, he reported, proved that pulverized coal could be used successfully on a freight ship, the vessel and cargo having withstood the battering of the storm without damage.

The loyalty of the crew was an outstanding factor of the trip, he added. Upon arrival at Rotterdam they were paid off in full, but all were back on the job the next morning at 8 o'clock, their interest in the success of the experiment being keen. Facts regarding the usage of this form of fuel were learned which had not been discovered in the short tests in the harbor here, and these will be utilized in further installations which it is understood the Shipping Board stands ready to make on other vessels.

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Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

FRENCH FROWN UPON REPORTS ABOUT SYRIA

High Authority Declares There Is No Question of Surrendering Mandate

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—From time to time there are rumors that the French would like to leave Syria, and would be prepared to hand their mandate to Italy. Certainly there is a section of French opinion that is opposed to these colonial enterprises whatever they are called. But that section is not very powerful, and if there were no other consideration in the case of Syria, French pride would prevail.

Syria was placed under French guidance in 1919, in accordance with the mandatory system of the League of Nations. It would be difficult to admit failure, and indeed there is no reason why the French should confess that they have not succeeded in a certain measure. The task was always regarded as particularly difficult. France has a traditional interest in the Near East, and was, therefore, ready enough to accept the responsibilities which were offered just after the war.

Problem of Unity
Even at that time, however, it was acknowledged that troubles would necessarily be experienced, and that there might be serious revolts. These anticipations have been fulfilled. France has had to pour out treasure, and has had to face bitter fighting. Even the Lebanese, who appeared to welcome the French mandate in 1919, are now opposed to it. The Lebanon had been largely independent. It was chiefly Christian, though with a strong Moslem and Druse minority. Other regions such as Damascus and Aleppo were Orthodox, and were Arabians. There was no unity. The Alouites of the mountains were entirely different from the rest of the native folk.

The first problem was that of unity. How were these disparate elements to be brought together? They could scarcely be made one, and from the beginning, the French have adopted a policy which looks toward a federation of states which would gradually learn to govern themselves more and more. Progress has been made, but there have been many setbacks. Some of these setbacks have been of a somewhat grave character. It is claimed in French circles that the most satisfactory balance of firmness and friendship was established by General Weygand. Yet during his governorship there was a good deal of incipient rebellion.

A Civil Commissioner
The extremists call for their freedom without any form of foreign interference. In present circumstances this is an impossible demand; but the French, seven years ago, tried to introduce autonomy, not only in Lebanon, but in Damascus, in Aleppo, and in the Alouite Province. The pressure of the Turks brought about upheavals; and the French, perhaps unwisely, eventually agreed to a readjustment of the frontier. In this they favored the Turks without consulting the Allies. It is scarcely surprising that there was a rising of the Alouites around Antioch.

In 1925, however, the French again endeavored to give autonomy to the Syrian states, with a federal council responsible to the French authorities. Unfortunately there were jealousies and intrigues, and, after a trial, the scheme was abandoned. There was a reversion to a less centralized form of government. Then, under General Sarrail, came the war with the Druse. Senator Henry de Jouvenel went out to Syria with a pacific purpose; and though he was unable to discover a formula that would suit Syria, he did indeed restore peace. But from the point of view of organization, his work was

inconclusive. It was regarded as a step in advance that a civil high commissioner should have been appointed instead of a military man; and doubtless there are considerable advantages in maintaining a civil commissioner.

Too Much Expected
When, therefore, M. de Jouvenel resigned, he was succeeded by M. Ponsot. Mr. Ponsot had a stiff struggle with the Lebanese over their budget, and it was discovered that French control is far from easy. His policy remains that of federation. It will be a long business, and probably a costly business, but it is surely along these lines that which, in the long run, will be the best for Syria. France has undertaken a thankless job. It cannot count upon cooperation. It has to face racial and religious strife; the atmosphere is altogether unpleasant. Apparently too much was expected by those who favored the mandate, and there is corresponding disillusionment. Those who were against the mandate remain sullen. There have doubtless been faults committed by the French; but they do not constitute a sufficient explanation of the situation. The explanation lies in the inherent conditions. Certainly it would be folly to suppose that the Italians could have done better, or could, if they had been in charge of the mandate, do better in the future.

Reports Are Hopeful
The French tendency has been to blame the British to some extent, and there has been a good deal of talk of pin pricks. This is natural enough in the circumstances. But although it is possible that local officials are not always wise, the general complaint is unfounded. Great Britain is interested in the neighboring territories of Palestine, Iraq, and Transjordan; and what ever happens in these regions is supposed to have some unfriendly effect in respect of the French in Syria. It is unfortunate that these sentiments should be allowed to develop.

Reports reaching France, however, are for the most part hopeful, and against the French, one cannot but have the utmost sympathy with them in their ungrateful duties which they are carrying out as well as may be. In any case, in the opinion of a high French authority who was consulted in this matter, there can be no question of surrendering the mandate to Italy or to any other nation. It is not showing excessive optimism to declare that things will turn themselves out in all probability in conformity with the French idea of federation.

ARGENTINIAN SCHOOL
SYSTEM DEVELOPING
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUENOS AIRES—The annual report issued by the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction always makes interesting reading for those who follow the development of education in Argentina. This year, according to the recently issued report, there were inscribed 1,302,534 scholars in the primary schools and 15,747 in secondary schools. The number of scholastic establishments working throughout the Republic this year totaled 202.

These establishments include two lycées for young women, 43 normal schools, one school of modern languages, 11 commercial schools, three industrial schools, 32 arts and crafts schools, a school of mines in the Andean Province of San Juan, 19 professional schools for women, one institute for secondary teachers, one institute for physical culture, two deaf and dumb schools, an institute for the blind, a national academy of fine arts, and a national conservatory for music and elocution.

BOAT TO SERVE AS CHURCH
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—Belgian missionaries established near the Equator on the River Congo and its tributaries, in the region of Congoville, are having a boat built which will serve them as a church as well as a means of transport.

SCHOOLS CALLED KEY TO CHINESE PARTY ACCORD

Militarism Will Wane, Says Nationalist Educationist, as Education Grows

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Dr. Sidney K. Wei, a member of the educational commission of the Nationalist Government of China, is at present in England, and will later visit France and Germany, to study public and private school administration in all three countries with a view of "evolving the best system for China."

This educationist is a graduate of the University of Chicago and formerly a student at the University of Glasgow. He came to England via Canada, where, at the recent conference of the World Federation of Educational Associations at Toronto, he represented the Chinese Association for the Advancement of Education. During his stay here he lectured at the London School of Economics.

He denied that it was the intention or desire of the Nationalist Government to abolish all private or religious schools in China in favor of purely Government or secular institutions of learning.

"All we ask," said Dr. Wei, referring especially to the important private schools under missionary auspices, "is that they must maintain a minimum standard set up by the Government, and that attendance at religious instruction must be voluntary. We have no objection to the teaching of Christianity or any other religion as such in these schools. Of course the Government schools are entirely secular."

Modern progress, he indicated, must abolish ignorance and superstition. Enlightenment is slowly but surely coming to China. "The conflicting parties in China," he declared, "can only be brought into reconciliation with each other by means of education, beginning with such means as the simplified alphabet. With the passing of illiteracy will go the spirit of militarism, while the spirit of international understanding will arise in its stead. "We do not want to copy the system of any one country," he concluded, "but to adjust our own to those methods in other lands which have stood the test and proved themselves to be the best."

MADRAS TO BE DRY WITHIN 20 YEARS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—Government benches supported a proposal to insure prohibition in 30 years, at a recent meeting of the Madras Legislative Council. The Madras Legislative Council has thus followed the example of Bombay in passing a resolution urging that Government should keep before itself the goal of introducing total prohibition in

30 years. In Bombay the passing of a resolution in similar terms by the Council was followed by the institution of a practical inquiry into the financial aspect of the scheme. In what way the Madras Government proposes to give effect to the resolution remains to be seen. The Minister concerned (A. M. M. M.), who is himself a prohibitionist, had a plan of trying the scheme in two select districts. There is, however, one circumstance in favor of a bolder measure being adopted in Madras, as the Indian Daily Mail points out, than in Bombay—Presidency—the remission of nearly 15,000,000 rupees out of the provincial contribution which must enable Madras to go further along the path of prohibition.

Travel, Old and New



THREE FORMS OF TRANSPORT
A Bullock Cart With Flat-Rimmed Iron Wheels, a Railway Truck Being Laden With Rice From the Neighboring Fields, and a Donkey Carrying Stones From the Beach for Road-Making. Were All Caught in One Picture Recently at Pacasmayo, Peru. This Port Lies Midway Between Callao and Paita.

Ceylon-to-London Air Flight May Soon Become Trip of Only Seven Days

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—That there is every possibility of flying between Colombo and England in seven days in 1930, is foreshadowed by the advent to Ceylon of the British Airship Mission from the British Air Ministry. The members of the mission have been busy in Colombo selecting a possible air base in the neighborhood, and discussing with the local government the question of the part which Ceylon will eventually play as a port of call in the England-Egypt-India-Australia-New Zealand air route.

The mission has already visited Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, and India, its object being to make arrangements with the dominion and colonial governments concerned for the establishment of airship bases. The bases will be constructed, owned and controlled by the respective governments. The airships will each be capable of carrying 100 passengers. Eventually there will be a weekly service between England and Australia for which eight giant airships will be required. Early next year the first of these airships will be ready to

AMSTERDAM GATHERING SHOWS GROWING INFLUENCE OF WOMEN

Representatives of Only Russia and Italy Absent From International Peace Study Congress—Greater Efficiency Noted

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AMSTERDAM—Woman's growing influence as a world peace-maker and the greatly increased respect and confidence she now commands from diplomats of "the sterner sex" were plainly exemplified just before the opening here of the International

Peace Study Congress of Women. It is significant that the women of only two important nations were absent—Italy and Soviet Russia.

On the last day of the Congress Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, just before adjournment, ended an eloquent address with this peroration: "Go home, not to tell how nice this congress was, but go home to work. Go bless you, one and all, if there were nobody with a desire for peace in the whole earth other than you splendid women, here assembled in this hall, you alone would be enough to bring about a warless world."

Professor Maurette, Sir George Paish, and Rear-Admiral Allan begged the women to lead the men into the way of greater activity in behalf of arbitration, security, disarmament. "Go ahead," one of them urged, "and force us into the roads of peace." Certainly, the world has changed, since the days of the First Hague Conference in 1899. Then women were endeavoring to persuade diplomats of the practical value of peace. Now, statesmen are begging women to help them, and the women are in the conference rooms! Another contrast was noted. This congress revealed how many women possess great abilities as public speakers, as experts in juridical and economic problems. Miss Ruth Morgan, New York.

chairman of the congress, expressed her gratification at finding in Europe so many efficient women. She had seen them at work at Geneva, fully equal to the ablest men. Lady Astor was perhaps the star speaker of the congress. She took as her subject "The Understanding Heart." She said Europe's problems were the result of European mistakes and blunders. The people of the United States were generous to Europe, and had helped her a good deal. The trouble was that Europe had far too much armament, and far too many toll barriers and traditions. The United States had but one tradition, to keep out of foreign entanglements, and they had even not been able to keep this tradition up entirely.

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An Interesting Event—
The January Linen Sale
Beginning January Third
Interesting especially to the housewife who would replenish her linen closet with bed linen, fine table linen, soft blankets, colorful comforts and bedspreads—interesting to her because the prices are very much lower than regularly, and the selection unusually large.

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THE LINEN SECTION
Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Wee Tales Great Heroes

The Story of Sir Francis Drake, Seaman

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN

LONG years ago, and about 70 years before the Pilgrims set sail in that brave little ship, the Mayflower, there lived in England a little golden-haired boy. And his name was Francis Drake.

Francis Drake lived with his mother and father in a little cottage all covered with green vines and roses. It had many little gables and tiny-paned windows that looked out on a garden of gay flowers. This little home was on a large farm which belonged to Francis's grandfather and was near the small village of Tavistock.

The Drakes were very happy until word came to Francis's father that if he wished to worship God in his own way, he would have to leave that part of England. And that is how it happened that, one night when Francis was asleep in his cozy little bed, he was awakened by the sound of the cottage door being opened. As he listened he heard his father whispering to his mother and heard them moving quickly about the long, low, rambling house.

He heard the opening of the great oak chest that stood in the hall and his father's low sound as he took out what he told him to be quiet. Then his mother came into the little room and dressed him hurriedly. He had scarcely time to notice that she had on her hat and a long cloak around her before he found himself scooting down the moonlight road, following his father and mother.

It seemed to the little family that they would never reach the town of Plymouth, where they expected to find friends who would help them on their way, but at last they did. The kind friends gave Francis's father money and found him a position. He was to read prayers to the royal navy. And the little family of Drake found a new home. It was a warren of ships in the royal navy yard. All around the warship home the shipbuilders were making new vessels, and so every day, from the time that Francis Drake and his parents first arrived in the navy yard, the little golden-haired boy watched the building of the great ships and listened to the songs of sailors and the yarns told by the sea captains. And then, too, he climbed up into the ships and peered through the guns and made believe that he was a great and bold commander.

The Land Across the Sea

Most of the tales told by the sea captains were of the wonderful land far across the sea that was now held by the Spaniards. And so interested was the boy that when he was quite young he had decided to be a great captain and go across the wide Atlantic Ocean and see that new land himself.

One day, after his lessons, for Francis studied every day with his father, the lad went as usual to the wharves where the sailors and captains were gathered together telling their yarns. Among the sailors was a skipper who was a friend of Francis's father. The skipper watched the boy's interested face and saw how he listened to every word, and when he realized how much Francis loved the sea, he said:

"Well, my young lad, what would you say if I should ask you to go to sea with me?"

"I should like to go," answered Francis. "But my father says that I am much too young. I love the sea and some day I'll go, when I am old enough."

"I'll have to see your father and talk with him about it," said the skipper.

The Mail Bag

Dear Editor: Cloughjordan, Ireland

We went to London this summer. I have two little brothers, Val and Guy, and a little kitten named Kitty. She is very cute.

I love Milly-Molly-Mandy and The Children's Page. We have a black dog named Somo.

I am 8 years old. I would like to correspond with some girl my own age in England. Give my love to all the Monitor.

M. A. B.

Dear Editor: Havana, Cuba

I think that this is the first letter you get from Cuba. It is very pleasant here and there is no snow; it is summer all the year round. There are many pretty parks and beautiful trees and flowers.

I would like to correspond with a girl from France. I like The Children's Page very much. I like Milly-Molly-Mandy, From Two O'Clock Till Four and especially the Mail Bag. I like to write stories.

Joan W.

Dear Editor: Hamilton, Canada

I should like to join the Mail Bag. I am 7 years old. And I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I like Snubs, Milly-Molly-Mandy and also the story of Little Cat and Dog Wows. I would like to hear from some little girl my age.

Ruth B.

Dear Editor: Maplewood, New Jersey

I am 12 years old. And I have a little dog named Teddy. I like his ways very much. I like to read Diary of Snubs Our Dog and all the other stories in the Mail Bag.

I have a picture of Lucky Lindbergh, and his airplane. I like his picture very much. And when I get to be a man I am going to pilot an airplane just as he does. Lester M.

(Thank you for your letter and the clipping about Colonel Lindbergh. Lester, Ed.)

Dear Editor: Lancaster, California

This is the first time I have ever written for the Mail Bag. I like The From Two O'Clock Till Four stories very much and Snubs and Milly-Molly-Mandy.

I am 8 years old. I live out in the desert and ride a horse and a half mile to school. I should like to correspond with some girl my age.

Esther W.

there was no one who could handle a ship with greater skill than Francis. His men began to have such faith in him that they would follow him everywhere and do anything he asked of them. Soon the whole world began to hear of him.

When Queen Elizabeth grew very much interested in the brave seaman, she made him the commander of a fleet of three ships and sent him on a mission to the Spanish Main, as the Spanish colonies in the New World were called.

Drake landed at the Isthmus of Panama and after walking westward for four days through the forest, he and his little band of men came to a hill. On the top of it Francis Drake climbed a tall tree. As he looked behind him he could see the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and far in front of him stretched the broad expanse of the Pacific Ocean. Then there Francis Drake made a wish that he might be the first Englishman to sail the waters of that mighty sea.

At last the great and longed-for day arrived. And happy Francis Drake sailed out from Plymouth on his first sea voyage. Oh, how he loved the sea and how good the wind felt on his face and how he enjoyed helping to sail a ship! He sang and whistled the whole day long! And it was not many months before Francis could handle a vessel as well as the skipper or any other sailor. The skipper was so pleased and Francis was such a help to him that, having no boys of his own, he finally gave the ship to the young man.

His Great Skill

For a few years Francis sailed the ship and then he gave it to his brother, and he himself sailed as an officer under his cousin William Hawkins. After that voyage Francis Drake sailed as a pilot on a ship with Sir John Hawkins. By this time

he was so successful on that voyage that, when he returned to England, Francis found that he had become quite famous. He told the Queen of his plan to sail the waters of the Pacific and discover new lands for England. But, the Queen had other work at home for him to do. So, for a time, he was very busy.

Then one evening the Queen sent Francis Drake came back from that secret meeting things began to buzz and hum around the royal navy yard. Five ships were armed and a great amount of food was put on board so that everyone guessed that Francis Drake was going on a very long voyage. But when he was asked, "Where to?" Drake did not tell them.

(To Be Continued.)

Muriel and the Mistletoe

MOTHER MARTIN had taken Muriel shopping for holiday decorations. They had bought a small wreath of holly and one very large wreath. The small wreath was for the windows and the large wreath to hang on the front door. Mother also bought some bright red ribbon, some rather narrow and some quite wide. The narrow ribbon was to tie the window wreaths, while the wide ribbon was to tie in a big bow on the big wreath for the door.

Mother Martin also bought half a pound of lovely mistletoe, with silvery green leaves and tiny white berries. This was to go on the mantelpiece. While Mother Martin was arranging the sprigs so that they would look pretty against the dark brick of the chimney, she told Muriel the story of the mistletoe.

"Long ago, before Christianity found its way to England," explained Mother Martin, "the Saxons had many strange customs. Because they revered the oak trees, they held their religious services out of doors, using the great oak groves just the way we do churches. And since these ancient people regarded the oaks so highly, it is not surprising that they also revered the strange little plant that grew on the tree bark—the little plant that had green leaves all year round."

"In midwinter the plant was gathered and carried into the Saxon homes, just the way it is gathered and carried into modern homes. The cool green leaves and smooth white berries looked very pretty, just as they do now."

"The Saxons," continued Mother Martin, "could not understand why this plant should be green when all the leaves of trees and bushes had turned brown, withered and blown away. And they thought that there was something magical about a plant which grew on the bark of a tree, and that had fresh green leaves when all the oak leaves were gone. They did not know that birds—not magic—were responsible for the mistletoe being on the oak trees. For the birds take the seeds of the mistletoe from the oaks and plant them on the bark of the trees."

"But, Mother," exclaimed Muriel, "how can birds plant seeds? Birds haven't any fingers."

"They don't need fingers to plant seeds," replied Mother Martin. "You know how birds enjoy eating berries and fruit, how in summer they eat our strawberries and cherries, peaches and plums. But in winter when there isn't any fruit on the trees or vines, they have to depend on the hardy little berries that grow on hedges and shrubs."

"And they eat mistletoe berries, too, for the waxy white berries are very tempting to the little birds. The birds bite into the white berries and try to throw away the seeds, but the seeds are so sticky that they do not drop away from the birds' bills. The birds, not having any table napkins, have to wipe off the seeds on the bark of the tree on which they happen to be perched. Here the seeds stay; and when on an oak tree, the seeds sprout."

"When the seeds have sprouted, of course they have no earth in which to grow, but they do not mind this—mistletoe seeds actually do not need soil to grow in earth, and are never found growing on the ground, but are always found on trees."

What They Eat

"Mother," once more interrupted Muriel, "how can they have sprouted? They have to find some sort of food to make them grow, don't they?"

"Oh, yes," answered Mother Martin, "they have to have food. But they find it, right at hand, though it is very different from the food most tiny plants like, for it is the sap that flows just under the bark of the tree. From this rich, nourishing sap, the little plants secure all the nourishment they need, and by and by the plants have enough soft green leaves and waxy white berries to make them lovely decorations."

Dear Editor: I should like to correspond with a girl my own age. I am 8 years old. I have a little sister and twin brothers.

I go to a Christian Science Sunday School. I like Snubs and Waddies. I like school very much.

Ruth B.

Dear Editor: Portland, Oregon

Please may I join the Mail Bag? I am 11 years old. I love the Monitor and all the nice things that are in it. Mostly the Mail Bag and Snubs and Waddies.

I am making a scrapbook and putting in it many pictures from the Monitor. I should love to correspond with some girl my age in France.

Maxine F.

Dear Editor: Princeton, Illinois

I should like to join the Mail Bag. I am 10 years old. I like to read Snubs, Our Dog, I have a sister and a brother.

P. S.—I should like to have some one to write to me from any place.

Dear Editor: Seattle, Washington

Please may I join the Mail Bag? I am 12 years old. I save stamps and wish I could correspond with some boy my age in some foreign country.

I like Snubs, Waddies and all the stories of the Monitor. I have been going to Sunday School for about five years. I am making a motorboat in manual training.

Russell G.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I certainly was surprised this morning when I got outside and found out how cold it was.

But, thought I to myself, I won't notice it after I have been galloping around a while—and away I went.

And when I tried to stop I slipped some more and sat down harder than I ever did before!

Then I decided it was time to do a little investigating and I took a sniff or two and discovered everything was covered with ice!

The Adventures of Waxy, the Candy Paper Doll

IT WAS beginning to get dark and the rain which had come down in torrents all day had now stopped. Betty, who stood with her little nose almost stuck to the window, was wondering if it ever would stop, when she noticed a man hurrying toward the house. As he passed the street lamp she discovered it was her beloved Uncle Jim. With a shout of joy she rushed to

ward the door, only to be held off until he removed his wet coat. "Well, well, well," he said, "three guesses as to what I am holding behind my back!"

"I know," Betty announced, "Candy."

"Right, the first time," Uncle Jim laughed, handing her a gay-looking box tied with a lovely blue ribbon.

"Oh, Mother, look!" Betty exclaimed, as she thanked Uncle Jim and carefully untied the ribbon.

Then she passed the open box to her mother and father, who stood by smiling, and to Uncle Jim.

Waxy Appears

"You must not eat more than two tonight, dear," her mother said as Betty went over to the couch to enjoy her beautiful treasure.

Each candy was wrapped carefully in wax paper which added very much to the delight of the box. Betty called these papers the "blankets" and unwrapped each piece very daintily. As her mother had said she could not have more than two, she spread out the paper of the second piece very slowly and held it in her fingers for a few moments. The paper was so smooth and waxy that she be-

gan twisting it, and before she knew it she had made the funniest looking little doll that ever was.

Standing him against the side of the candy box, and leaning back against the couch to admire him, she dreamily heard her mother's voice say, "Why, Betty has fallen asleep," and noticed the little wax doll walking toward her.

Allow me to introduce myself," he said, bowing. "I'm Waxy, the candy paper doll, and I am going to take you on many adventures. All you have to do is to follow. This way, please."

"That dog is not alive," Betty broke in. "It's only a paperweight, and it's name is not Eustace."

Eustace Wags His Tail

"Hush, my dear," Waxy said gently. "You will see if you have patience." To her amazement, Betty noticed the dog's head move and its tail begin to wag as her ears caught the sound of happy barks of recognition.

"It seems strange, Eustace," Waxy stated. "That you should not be looked on as a real animal when you

saying as the cake of soap floated their way. Leaning down, Waxy held it steady while Betty got aboard.

"There are some very good seats toward the bow," Waxy announced, heading the way toward the front of the boat. The lovely white sailboat rode the waves in a majestic manner.

Waxy explained all about the country they were passing. Someone turned on the shower in the tub, and Waxy in wild excitement told Betty that they were the highest falls in the world. The spray from the falls splashed all over the boat, wetting Betty's dress but filling her with delight at the marvelous adventure she was having.

They met Quack-a-Doodles

"You can dry your dress on Soap-holder Island," Waxy told her as the boat came to a full stop on the beach of the beautiful and glittering island. Leaping lightly ashore, Betty ran about, gaily holding out her dress to dry. Looking around she discovered a strange, celluloid duck which had been here when she was very, very tiny, and with which, even now, she liked to play.

Waxy, walking up to it, said: "Hello, Quack-a-Doodles. It's a long time since I saw you. How have you been?"

"Fine," Quack-a-Doodles answered, shaking his feathers and waddling about, "though I sometimes get bored with everyone's thinking I am just a celluloid duck."

Amazed that she had never before noticed that Quack-a-Doodles had feathers, or that he could look so beautiful in the sunshine, Betty leaned down and, patting it on the head, said: "Please forgive me, Quack-a-Doodles, I never before thought you were so beautiful."

"It's all right, my dear, quite all right," Quack-a-Doodles said graciously. "Very few people see things as they really are."

Betty was thinking how kind Quack-a-Doodles was when she heard Waxy call: "Come, come, my dear, the sailboat is about to start. We have yet to visit Washcloth City."

Waving good-bye to Quack-a-Doodles, they leaped aboard the boat, which was moving slowly away from the island and heading for Washcloth City.

At Washcloth City

"Your mother has told me, Betty," Waxy said as he found a comfortable seat for her, "that sometimes you, like all other children, do not care for Washcloth City."

"Why, I've never been there," Betty said in surprise.

"Indeed," Waxy said solemnly. "I understood most children were conducted to that city three and four

times a day. It is a very delightful place if you go there willingly, but most unpleasant if you resist."

"Oh, I know," Betty giggled. "You mean being washed. It's not so bad except when my mother fusses with my ears."

"I think you will like it better after we have gone over the city," Waxy announced as the sailboat banged against the side of the tub near where a blue-and-white washcloth hung. Taking Betty's hand, Waxy led her around the lovely scented streets of this spotless town.

Betty began to wish she had not been so rebellious when her mother had sent her to Washcloth City.

They Hear the Ocean

Jumping from the table, Waxy started toward the hall, and with remarkable speed was soon at the top of the stairs. Turning he saw that Betty was only half way up, and called chidingly to her, "Hurry, child, hurry! I hear the roar of the ocean!"

Catching up to him, Betty listened and heard the water running in the tub. Rushing in, Waxy leaped to the edge of the tub and exclaimed: "My what a marvelous expanse of water. I never knew such joy would be

mine. A truly beautiful ocean and a magnificent ship."

"That's not the ocean," Betty broke in almost impatiently. "And there isn't any ship. It's just a tub of water with a cake of soap floating in it."

"It's a peculiar thing," Waxy said as if in deep thought. "How little some people see. However, I am afraid, my dear, if you continue to contradict me, I shall have to go on the rest of my adventures alone."

Betty Gets Smaller

Fearful that he might carry out his threat, Betty, almost tearfully said, "Oh, don't, Waxy, please. I will behave."

"Very well, child, very well," Waxy said, forgivingly, as he stood poised on the edge of the tub. "All I ask of you is to try to see things as I do."

As he spoke Betty felt herself getting smaller and smaller until she was the size of Philomena May, her own smallest and best beloved doll.

"Now," Betty said to herself, "I can better understand the feelings of a doll."

"As soon as the sailboat reaches this landing," she will embark for Soap-holder Island," she heard Waxy say.

And then she saw the sailboat, and the little larch wood looked very close to the window. All was very, very still—only the occasional snapping of a branch and sudden rustlings in the crisp fallen leaves broke the silence. The moon shone, and in the pale light the snowflakes began to fall faster and faster until she could hardly see through them, and then, and then—

In a Bright Green Coat

The snowflakes stopped falling, and the little larch wood looked very close to the window. All was very, very still—only the occasional snapping of a branch and sudden rustlings in the crisp fallen leaves broke the silence. The moon shone, and in the pale light the snowflakes began to fall faster and faster until she could hardly see through them, and then, and then—

There was a crash, and over went the soap suds, and the next moment she found herself sitting bolt upright on the window seat. "Oh, Oh!" she gasped, rubbing her eyes. "I thought I'd been giving a party to the birds and animals in the little larch wood, and it's only a dream."

The Real Party

"Well," said Mother, with a merry twinkle as she looked at her disappointed face, "do you really mean to say that the dream hasn't left an idea behind it?"

Angela looked puzzled, so her mother crossed over to her and whispered in her ear, then Angela gave a little cry of joy. "Oh, Mummy, could I give a real party to the birds and animals in the little wood, with all the really true things for them to eat like I dreamed about?"

And her mother smiled and nodded, and that was just exactly how it happened that Angela was able to give a party after all. How the birds and animals got to know about it and how they enjoyed themselves is quite another story.

Color Puzzle

CRICKET

MOUSE

DANDELION

LETTUCE

CHRISTMAS HOLLY

DAFFODIL

GRAPE

BRICK

GROW

FIRE

PEAR

MOSS

COAL

VIOLET

LEAVES

SWAN

BLACKBERRY

ORANGE

STARS

SNOW

Color the Objects According to the Object Represented. For Example, if the Word is "Frog," Make the Object Green.

A Winter Day at Fred's

"B-R-R—IT'S cold!" shivered Betty Jane, "but I like it," she added with sparkling eyes.

Clothed in warm coats, she and Billy Jake stood in the kitchen doorway looking across the field toward Fred's house. It was cold—cold, clear and very still. On the steps the snow lay deep, and where it covered the top of the barn it glittered in the early sun like the frosting on cakes. From where they stood Billy Jake and Betty Jane could see smoke rising from Fred's chimney straight into the blue sky.

"Let's hurry and surprise him," cried Billy Jake, and into the snow he plunged. Behind came Betty Jane, careful to place a foot in each track made by her twin.

Shouting with laughter, they stumbled and tumbled across the meadow and finally reached Fred's gate. Someone was whistling around at the back. Billy Jake and Betty Jane went to investigate. As they turned the corner Fred smiled them. "Whoopee!" he shouted, "look at the arctic explorers!"

"We arctic you, didn't we?" giggled Betty Jane.

"You certainly did," answered Fred; "why, here you have caught me just starting my feeding."

Many Animals

At the sound of their voices, a horse whinnied, the chickens set up a great cackling and crowing and from the pig pen behind the straw stack came such a squealing and grunting as was never heard before.

"Oh, may we help?" cried both children with one breath.

"You may," Fred promptly agreed and scraping the snow from before the barn door, he pushed it open. A great warmth rushed out to meet them.

"Please, may I feed the horses?" asked Billy Jake. Here Brindle, the cow, sent up a howl, "and the cow!" he added.

"I want to feed the chickens," Betty Jane said.

When they carried the well-filled bucket into the kitchen they found Aunt Martha getting breakfast. A warm fire crackled in the stove, and stretched upon a bright rug lay a patch of sunshine old Tabby Cat dozed contentedly. On the window-sill red geraniums bloomed.

Breakfast over, Fred turned to the door. "How about mending some harness?" he asked and, followed by Billy Jake, he made for the barn.

About Eskimos

In the kitchen, Betty Jane bustled about washing the dishes and helping Aunt Martha get dinner.

On spend-the-day days, Billy Jake, Betty Jane and Fred usually went exploring, but today the children stretched themselves upon a rug before the living room fire. While they watched the flames dance up the chimney, Fred told them about a country where a people called Eskimos lived in snow houses, use dogs for horses and ride on sleds.

"I wish I could go where people live in snow houses and ride on sleds," Betty Jane said.

At the end of the day when they started for home, the red rim of the sun had sunk below the horizon at the gate Billy Jake stopped. "Look!" he cried and pointed over to a flock of big black crows heavily winging their way toward some trees. "Where are they going?" he asked.

"To bed," said Fred. "In those trees they will snuggle close to the branches, cover their feet with their feathers, tuck their heads under their wings and no matter how hard the wind howls, they will sleep as soundly as you two in your own warm beds."

Mrs. Quail

Halfway across the meadow a small furry animal hurried by. At the barnyard gate, Fred paused. "Listen," he said. Across the snow came a sweet low whistle. "White! Bob White!"

"I know what that is," cried Billy Jake. "It's a Bob White bird."

With a finger on his lips, Fred nodded. Again it came and this time it was answered. "White! White!" from one direction and another and still another.

"It is Mrs. Quail calling her babies to bed," explained Fred. "When she has her babies together, she will take them to some low tree or bush, and huddled close to the ground beneath, they will murmur good nights and go sound asleep."

Just then the kitchen door opened, sending forth a stream of light and the odor of cooking food. Betty Jane tugged at Fred's hand.

"Oh, let's hurry," she cried, "because supper is ready and—with a happy laugh—"You promised to help eat it!"

Betsy Boo

There once was quite a little dog. Whose name was Betsy Boo. One day he went adventuring. To see what he could do.

He visited the houses Of the people that he knew; They pat him, and said "Come in, dear Betsy Boo!"

But Betsy Boo, he wagged his tail, And said he could not stay Because he had so many, many Things to do that day!

He scampered here, he scampered there, He rolled upon the grass; He sat and watched a shining train Across the country pass.

He raced across a field

House and Garden

"JOG ON, JOG ON THE FOOTPATH WAY"

The Care of Cut Flowers Sent From the Greenhouse

WHEN unpacking any kind of flowers that come from the florist's, it must be remembered that no matter how carefully they were packed the blossoms are in immediate need of water.

Most people know this in a general sort of way, but they forget that the minute the end of the stem is exposed to the air, evaporation of the plant juices begins and causes the formation of an almost invisible skin over the ends of the passages of which the stem is formed and through which water ascends, through capillary attraction, to the flower. With the cut end of the stem in this condition, even though the flowers are put in a vase full of fresh water, only a fraction of the necessary amount can get up into the blossoms.

Cutting Stems

So the first thing to do with cut flowers is to put them into a large pan of water and, with a sharp knife, cut the stems diagonally, under the water, about half an inch or so from the ends. A knife is a better instrument to use than scissors because that makes a clean cut that leaves an opening of maximum size at the end of the stem; with scissors, the tendency is to crush the sides of the stem together and so pinch the ends of the tiny passages that they cannot admit the greatest amount of water.

The diagonal cut is recommended not only because it affords a larger opening for the admission of water, but also because, if the stem touches the bottom of the vase, that surface cannot cut off the water as it could if the cut were straight across the stem. The cut is made under water so the formation of a skin by the evaporation of juice will be impossible.

It will readily be seen that under these conditions the flowers with large porous stems will quickly absorb plenty of water when they are unpacked in a large pan and, if they come "up to their chins." When they have been so treated and left until their stems are probably full of water, they are ready to stand at attention in vases. Each night, however, they should be removed from their vases and put to bed in a large vessel of water where they will not be crowded and it will be easy for the water to get up into the petals of the flower. Cut the stems, again, as previously described and leave the flowers in a cool place until morning when they will be ready for display once more. So treated, cut flowers will stay fresh a length of time incredibly long to one who formerly gave them only fresh water daily.

Hot Water

Everybody knows that when an article is heated, the particles of which it is made move farther apart. This idea is the basis for the treatment given by experts to flowers with hard, woody stems up which water is drawn very slowly by capillary attraction. Lilacs, chrysanthemums, asters, dahlias, roses, poppies and many other flowers with such stems revive much more quickly if they are plunged into water so hot that it is almost boiling, instead of cold water. The heat forces the walls of the tiny passages farther apart, so the water reaches the flower more quickly and in greater amount. The flowers are left in the water until it is cool, then they are arranged for display in water of the same temperature. A quick change in the temperature of water is recognized by experts as being an unnecessary shock that shortens the life of flowers.

When plunging short-stemmed flowers into hot water it is sometimes necessary to protect the blossoms from the steam. This may be done by wrapping them loosely in newspaper, either singly or in the bunch as occasion demands.

Besides placing the woody stems of flowers in hot water, many experts peel them back a few inches from the cut to allow the water to ascend more freely. Roses with woody stems are peeled 2 or 3 inches up, while shoots of trees or shrubs may require from 6 to 8 inches peeled away. Carnations suffer greatly from lack of water, though they do not show it at the time. On their arrival from the florist's they should always be immersed in warm water, then the ends of the stems should be cut and slit, scraped or peeled back

a little way before they are arranged in vases. Cut flowers that have been frosted may often be revived if they are promptly and carefully treated. Thaw them by completely immersing them in deep, cold water and be careful not to touch the blossoms. A frost-bitten plant should be put in a cool, dark spot and allowed to thaw out. Do not water them for two or three days, then use water which is lukewarm. Unless the plant is frozen hard it will respond quickly to this treatment.

It may easily be seen from the foregoing that vases containing cut flowers should be filled to the brim in order to make as short as possible that important journey of the water up into the petals of the blossoms. The practice of putting only a few inches of water into the vase has shortened for many a flower the number of hours it could impart comfort, cheer and inspiration to all who looked upon its loveliness. Long-stemmed flowers, especially, should stand deep in water. Ferns last best, too, if part of the fronds are submerged.

Warm water is recommended by experts for filling and refilling the vases. Soft water gives better results than hard because it contains no minerals.

The Friendship Garden Plan in Mississippi

According to an article in the D. A. R. news in the Mississippi Bulletin of Federation News, the "Friendship Garden" is the name of a plan outlined by that organization to distribute trees, shrubs and plants to the overflooded districts of that State. Many requests for plants have come from within the flooded area and many offers of planting materials from outside. These offers and requests are by no means limited to members of the organization, and this committee on distribution is glad of the widening opportunity, and hopes that every injured garden will receive a friendly gift of beauty.

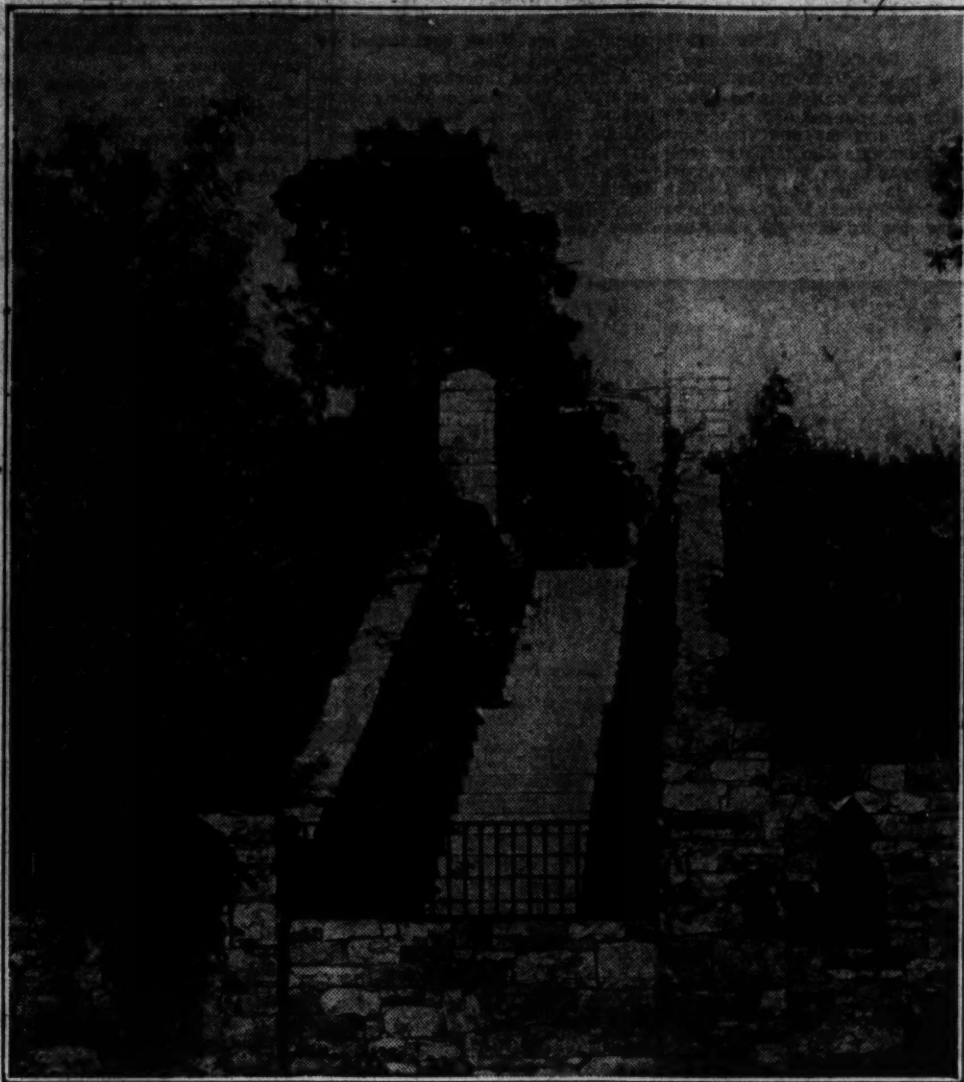
The chairman of the committee, after meeting with many interested in the project, believes that the best success will follow a close co-operation between garden owners who plan to contribute of their surplus to the State Plant Board, and a large committee in the flooded area to receive and distribute the plants. Magnolias and boxbushes seem to be chiefly needed. Small magnolia trees or cedars from the wilds will help to restore color to the winter landscape in the delta. Those who can supply layers of box, or rooted cuttings, can be sure that they will be eagerly welcomed.

There are 20 chapters of the D. A. R. in Mississippi outside of the flooded area and they are organizing local committees to receive and distribute plants. There is also a committee for the inspection of the material received.

Any individual or group interested in knowing more about this plan may write to the state chairman, Mrs. John V. Lobdell, Rosedale, Miss.

Tacoma, Washington
Special Correspondence

WINTER has not meant a cessation of activity for the Tacoma Garden Club, although its members live in the same latitude as northern Maine. Instead, winter has given them a renewed interest, at least in two or more fields of interest—the winter rose and flower show and the living, lighted Christmas trees planted on front



Pedestrian's Way, an Impressive Outdoor Stair Arrangement, by S. Herbert Hare, of Kansas City.

lawns and in gardens, and art exhibits.

While illuminated Christmas trees are seasonal, the winter garden club show has an added zest in the unusual and the surprising. This year the second annual winter show was held in conjunction with the rose exhibit.

All flowers accepted for the show were grown out of doors and there were 95 individual exhibits of the rose alone at the first annual exhibition. The roses, with their foliage, were for the most part perfect and made a brilliant display.

As many varieties of roses were registered by the officials as are usually entered in the regular June exhibitions. The most perfect rose was a hybrid perpetual, the "Golden Emblem." Also winning praise was a display of "Queen Marie" roses, christened here by the queen on her recent visit to Puget Sound. This new variety was given by Dr. Hiram DeFay, propagator for the Tacoma Park Road.

For several years the Garden Club has sponsored campaigns to encourage Tacomaans to set out living Christmas trees in their front yards or gardens and to decorate them with strings of electric lights. They have been successful in arousing general interest in this movement. On well-traveled boulevards and along street car routes, particularly, long avenues of lighted living Christmas trees greet the passer-by at this season of the year. Many homes have kept their fir trees, which give pleasure in summer as well as winter. There is also a humanitarian idea in the movement, for these living fir trees replace many that would otherwise be cut in the Washington forests, which each year yield more than one million trees for the increasing Christmas trade.

Another feature of the winter activities of the Garden Club is the sponsoring of exhibits of paintings of northwest artists. These picture gardens and estates in the vicinity. Others are studies of native flowers of Washington prairies and mountains. The club also shows motion picture films, taken in natural colors, of many Tacoma gardens and the wide range of northwestern flora. These films supplement the talks of experts and guest lecturers.

Fringed Gentian

AS A rule, it is in spring flowers that are found both delicacy of form and delicacy of tint, while in the autumn, blossoms of sturdier build and richer, deeper tones prevail. Perhaps that is one reason why the fringed gentian, a shrubby plant in shape and exquisitely blue in color seems so entrancing when it is encountered in autumn ramblings. Not even the trailing arbutus conveys more of the thrill of pure beauty. The leaves are long and lance-shaped, the buds are square-ridged and twisted into a secrete spiral like those of the morning glory, and as they unfold, the blossom grows in loveliness with its deep, slender cups edged with fairy-like fringe.

The flower does not need Bryant's lovely verses to express its charm, and yet they enhance it, for it is part of the poet's sacred gift that he can recall and enrich by his imaginative vision the beautiful pictures in the reader's memory.

For several years flower lovers, realizing the special difficulties which beset the fringed gentian, have bestirred themselves to save it from what seemed a threatened extinction. It used to be found, very frequently, along roadsides as well as in moist lowlands, such as meadows, in localities where iris and wild cana lilies have bloomed earlier in the season. It has, alas, become rare in many places where it was once plentiful.

The very alarm which was felt when it was realized that America was menaced by the loss of so lovely a thing has happily led to repeated and successful efforts to cultivate the plant. Mrs. Elizabeth G. Britton, honorary curator of the New York Botanical Garden, has collected some interesting data concerning these efforts at the re-establishment of the plant. From her comes the information that Prof. J. H. Cowell has grown it at the Buffalo Botanical Gardens in seed beds of sphagnum moss and that J. Fred Sargent has grown it in Maryland near Aiken.

It was both cultivated and brought to flower at Tuxedo, near New York City, by Mr. Murray, head gardener on the estate of Pierre Lorillard. For this achievement Mr. Murray was honored by the receipt of a gold medal from the Garden Magazine. The most dazzling success, however, has been obtained at Mount Pocono in Pennsylvania, by Mrs. C. T. Sharpless, who obtained splendid large plants, each bearing more than 100 blossoms.

At the New York Botanical Garden it has been grown in pots and the seed has also been planted outdoors in suitable environment. One enthusiast, George F. Norton, of Norwich, Cheshire County, N. Y., has generously endeavored to extend the domain of the fringed gentian in a manner which reminds one of the far-seeing philanthropy of Johnny Appleseed.

In October, 1908, Mr. Norton

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Winter Basket Plants

NO MATTER how beautiful her potted specimens may be, nor how satisfying her window ledge of ferns, bulbs and dainty creepers, the woman who loves plants and flowers, who enjoys planting, digging, and potting in the soil, will want to have some winter hanging baskets.

In the construction of such baskets one has wonderful possibilities of artistic expression, for much is added to their grace and charm if they are cleverly combined and arranged. To this end one must study the distinctive characteristics of different ferns, vines, plants and other flowers, blending and contrasting colors, size, form and foliage.

Open wire baskets are best and moss gathered from the woods is very good for the lining, as is the woods' earth for the filling in which to set the plants. Collecting the materials is part of the best fun of this sort of gardening.

All-Green Effects
The individual taste must determine whether a basket should affect a floral scheme or an entirely composed of foliage, bereft of blossoms.

All-green baskets are lovely built up of ferns, vines and plants of ornamental foliage. German ivy and the cryptanthum are especially desirable in a delightfully picturesque manner. The ivy will grow easily from cuttings stuck in ordinary soil, and one small plant cut into 2- and 3-inch lengths, with an "eye" beneath the soil and another above it, will furnish all the plants one requires in preparing an indoor hanging basket. It has ability to climb, or it will droop just as willingly. It can also be made to assume a bushy effect by having the ends of the branches pinched off. It is loveliest if some of the branches are trained upward on the hanging wires of the basket, and others permitted to swing their tendrils gracefully below.

The center of the basket may be planted effectively with the holly ferns, whose foliage is a rich dark green with a shining luster, as if varnished. If a fern of more dainty ways is preferred, one might choose the adiantum gracillimum, considered the daintiest of all ferns. Its foliage is so fine as to give the basket the appearance, from a distance, of being covered with green mist. Although so delicate in aspect, it is quite as lusty as any of the adiantums.

Combined with no other vine, the tradescantia, or wandering Jew, an old, old favorite, is as fine and satisfying a basket plant as one can desire. Its color is such as to please the most discerning taste. It is a deep, rich green and sometimes has a tinge of crimson going lengthwise of the leaves. In other cases the leaves are all-green, or a green, ivory-striped.

In each instance a transparent silvery sheen delicately incrusts the leaves, enhancing the color beneath. This vine is a rather straggling grower if left to follow its own inclinations. Therefore, in order to make it satisfactory for basket use, free branching must be forced by pinching back severely at first. Thereafter it should be kept pinched in until enough branches have formed

to cover the basket in which it is planted. Rich soil should be avoided, for that favors the production of stalks with long bare points between the leaves.

The Saxifrage is likewise a lovely thing for individual planting in a small basket. A thick clump of leaves, shaped something like the geranium, reddish-olive in color, veined with white, will fill the center of the basket, and drooping over and downward many woolly threadlike vines or runners trail their endless lengths, if left to their own devices, and at intervals of a few inches only, now little tufts of leaves come out and dangle on the slender runners like a spider swaying on its traveling web. The slightest draft swings them to and fro and the attention is caught and held by the animated beauty.

Floral Introductions
The lobelia is a most charming plant for an indoor basket. There are two sorts, one having rich blue flowers, the other white. They are very small, but borne in such profusion that the illusion is one of a plant immersed in a fluffy summer cloud. If the two colors are grown together the effect is even more entrancing.

For winter blooms, seeds may be sown in November. The plant is

quick to develop and quick to bolt to seed, but this latter tendency can be discouraged by carefully pinching out all withered blossoms.

Fragrant white sweet alyssum, an annual, can be grown from seeds and used attractively in combination with ferns, vines and plants of ornamental foliage.

Flowers of bright yellow tones are often sought for basket culture. The moneywort is a pretty species. It has attractive green foliage and sends out many branches which make a growth of 2 to 3 feet. Truly it is a beautiful flower that wins the heart as well as the admiration.

Desirable alike for foliage and flower, the thymus is a happy selection. It has thick, round foliage which, from its queer shape, has suggested the nickname of "picket plant." The dense drooping foliage will completely cover the basket in a short time. The yellow of its staminate blossoms is a tone like that of the dandelion, and scores of the flowers open cheerily every day.

Like the Lombardy poplar which line so many of the pleasant roads of France. These trees are at present hardly more than four or five inches in diameter, but the ginkgo attains in time quite a large size.

The Ginkgo Tree

AN UNUSUALLY attractive exotic tree, which has been introduced into the eastern United States, as far north as Massachusetts and central Michigan, is the Chinese Ginkgo (less correctly spelled Ginkgo) or maidenhair tree. The latter name is given to it because of the close resemblance of the foliage to that of maidenhair fern, though that of the tree is on a much larger scale, and of coarser texture.

This tree is especially adapted for use in the parks and streets of cities, not only because of its picturesque aspect but because of its upright habit, its freedom from insect pests and its general hardiness.

It bears a fruit having a sweet-flavored edible kernel when roasted of which the Chinese are very fond. Strange to say, the fleshy fruit which surrounds the seed has a very unpleasant odor while maturing, which makes some persons object to having it near their houses.

A great many of these trees are found on the streets of Washington, D. C., and the seeds are diligently gathered by the Chinese laundrymen resident in that city.

Central Park in New York City also boasts a number of specimens of the maidenhair tree. A very fine cluster of these is found near the border of the Drive toward the Terrace, Louis Harman Peet, the author of a well-known book on the Trees and Shrubs of Central Park, writes with enthusiasm of these: "How lovely they are, with their great long branches growing from the main trunk at angles of about 45 degrees. What a glory is their green! And when autumn changes this to a soft lemon yellow, ask for no richer sight."

A year or so ago a row of these trees was planted in front of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. Observing them recently, the writer noticed that the angle of the branches seemed considerably less than this, so that at a little distance they look not unlike the Lombardy poplar which line so many of the pleasant roads of France. These trees are at present hardly more than four or five inches in diameter, but the ginkgo attains in time quite a large size.

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The Revival of the Fuchsia

THERE are fashions in flowers as in other things, and a proof of this statement is to be found in the history of the fuchsia. This flower, which was introduced into England late in the eighteenth century from Chile, where it grows wild, became immediately popular; by the middle of the nineteenth century it was by all means the most favored flower for interior decoration and pot culture; and now, in the early years of the twentieth century, it has declined into obscurity. The fuchsia, however, is worthy of revival; it is of easy culture and prolific growth; its coloring is exquisite and most appropriate for modern interiors.

It is among the easiest of house plants to grow. The chief directions are to secure vigorous and healthy young plants, and to avoid overpotting, for the fuchsia is of thick and bushy growth. The plants bloom better if the roots are somewhat confined from the time the plant itself reaches the required size. Fuchsias may be grown from seed, and will bloom in less than a year. The seed is rather hard to find, however, and the plant grows so satisfactorily from cuttings that this latter method is usually followed. Slips are cut from nearly-matured growing wood, rather than from green stems; cuttings should be made of two joints, allowing two leaves to remain. It is a good plan to split both leaves with the finger nail or a scissors. The slips may be put in moist sand, or in common garden soil. They will bloom in four or five months for

fall bloom, cuttings should be made in spring; for spring flowering, in the early fall or late summer. The plants will bloom all winter in the temperature of the common living room; they should not be exposed to an unusually hot sun. It is best to destroy each plant after it ceases blooming, and to secure a new lot from cuttings. But if large specimen plants are desired for the conservatory or the garden in summer, they may be merely cut back severely after each blooming; the new growth will give profuse bloom. This flower when potted should be given much food; liquid manure is the best, and it will stand a good deal of it.

In southern Ireland and in England, fuchsias grow to an enormous size. The temperature in these countries is so mild that they stand the winters easily, and huge bushes and even hedges of fuchsias may be seen. The plant will endure the winter of the southern United States if given a light mulch. It is a splendid plant for bedding in summer gardens, for it will thrive in partial shade, where most plants but languish. Large specimen plants of fuchsias are effective in the conservatory, or to accentuate points of interest in the garden.

But, of course, the place in which fuchsias are most effective and practical, and most usually found, is in the home. In these days, especially when a room's walls are so often painted a dull and neutral color, fuchsias are splendid for interior decoration. The writer remembers a room whose walls were painted the shade called "putty," a gray with tinges of yellow, furnished with old

mahogany upon a rug of a mulberry tone. Into this room fuchsias fitted beautifully, their blossoms in a shade of reddish-purple contrasting vividly with the neutral walls and reflecting admirably the purplish tones of the mahogany furniture and the mulberry rug. The coloring in the fuchsia is unique; so much so that a certain shade of purplish-red, very fashionable several years ago in sown and hats, is called "fuchsia." It is an odd and beautiful shade; in it is a hint of cerise and magenta, but it has not the garishness of those colors, and possesses the softness which is so grateful in mauve and mulberry. It is effective against backgrounds of gray, cream, dull green and even against walls of the fashionable shade of bluish-green, if the surrounding furnishings are not too brilliant in tone.

The fuchsia is one of the few flowers which fit with equal ease into formal and informal surroundings; the most formal Georgian drawing room, with panels of cream-colored wood, and glittering mirrors and chandeliers, is not too impressive for the fuchsia, whose bell-shaped flowers hang with a rather stiff grace and the substance of whose blossoms is a thick, dignified texture. Likewise it fits into informal breakfast rooms with a strange appropriateness, and seems perfectly at home even in window boxes.

A revival of the fuchsia may be expected; American gardeners and interior decorators are too wise to let the possibility slip by, and the fuchsia is too beautiful a flower to remain much longer in obscurity.

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Making a Hazy Subject Clear

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

A HEARTY welcome is due the thoroughly helpful and authoritative book, "Early American Glass," by Rhea Mansfield Knittle, published by The Century Company, at \$4. It is to be hoped that it will be widely read, and more than that, carefully studied, by all those who are interested enough in this ware to either collect it or deal in it. If it becomes as popular as its merit deserves, some of the fog of prevailing false tradition and misinformation which veils the subject for most people should be dispelled.

Perhaps it is inevitable that an interest which has become so rapidly a fad should be blithely assumed by many of its followers to be a simple matter, the main facts of which could be picked up in an offhand manner through casual contacts with dealers. Only a little serious attention is necessary to convince any inquirer that the prevailing opinions met in such a way are contradictory, ill-founded, unreliable.

To those who are familiar with the two volumes on American Antiques already published by the Century Company, in which Charles O. Cornelius writes on furniture and John Spargo on pottery and china, no more need be said than that this work by Mrs. Knittle is a worthy companion in the series. It is quite evident from the start that the author writes as an expert on this particular subject, one who is no competent and thorough a student that she does not hesitate to state that there are some things that she does not know.

Maker in Doubt in Many Cases. In this quality she is in the best of company, as appears in the chapter headed Attribution and Authentication. It must have been evident to many observers during the past few years that more errors than truth have been circulated under this head, as there have passed from one person to another positive statements as to the makers of certain pieces or classes of glass. Mrs. Knittle quotes such authorities as George S. McKearin, who says, in part:

Let me make clear at the outset—when I speak of early American glass I refer to type, pattern, decorative technique, and quality of glass rather than to date. In the choicest collections, those privately owned and those in our museums, many of the best specimens of early American glass, referred to as Stiegel or Wistarberg, were actually produced during that much later period. Nor does this fact detract one jot or tittle from their interest or their beauty in form, color, and design; neither does it lessen their rarity.

Even superficial study must convince us that there were early American glass factories operating later than Stiegel in which Stiegel techniques, color, and other characteristics were copied and perpetuated. Many of the bottles found in Ohio, which have hitherto been attributed to Stiegel, were copied by workmen formerly employed by him.

Quality, Not Age, Fixes Merit. Mr. Arthur Sussel, who for many years has been associated with cur early glass, remarked to the author a few months ago:

Emphasize the fact that it is not the year in which a piece of glass was made, not the state in which it was made or is found, which determines either its desirability aesthetically, or its monetary value. Form, color, decoration, and technique must combine to form the criterion of worthy early American glass, whether it was made in 1760 or 1860.

There are at least five northeastern states outside New England where glass factories operated from the late eighteenth century on, producing in many cases specimens which bore close resemblances though from widely separated sources. In many cases this similarity included both the texture and pattern, for under the heading of Molds and Mold-Makers we learn that the work of designing and producing molds developed into an important industry of considerable size.

The magnitude is indicated by the statement that in Pittsburgh alone there were employed in the year 1860 334 male workers in five metal mold-factories. Their output supplied the trade in western Pennsylvania and other parts of America, an extensive export business being done with France, England, Belgium, Ger-

many, Austria, Scandinavia and even Japan. The quotations from McKearin and Sussel may be taken as referring especially to blown glass, and as standing for the best-informed opinion of the present time. One needs little more evidence than the just-mentioned statements concerning mold makers to realize that the precise making of a certain piece of pressed glass may be even more difficult to trace.

After brief attention to the processes and tools of the trade, making these topics clear in a pleasing manner, there follows an easily readable series of chapters giving short, live and comprehensive accounts of the many successes and failures of manufacturers. These enterprises extended from Virginia to Vermont, and in time from 1609 to 1864.

Wherever the character of the product, either in nature or design, gives it such distinction that it can be somewhat readily attributed to a definite source, these evidences are made clear. In the more numerous cases where "Stiegel" characteristics are found in Ohio-made pieces, or in those produced in New Hampshire or Massachusetts, the similarities traced to the widely separated sources are accentuated.

We are grateful to Mrs. Knittle for supplying a more exact name for the glass now known as "three mold," although we foresee that the term "inflated" may experience amusing modifications when and if its use is prevalent. It is at least less liable to such misfortune than the former phrase, "three-section contact blown-mold" now commonly abbreviated to the misleading term, "three-section mold."

While it is little more than a year since articles of incorporation for the Val-Kill Shop were filed, it is so well organized and cleverly managed that when presented to the public last May in the form of an exhibit in the Roosevelt town house in New York City, the specimens shown resulted in several dozen orders being immediately placed.

The development of the New England house is traced from its primitive examples through the pre-Revolutionary and the Georgian period in the early pages of this work. Then follows a generously illustrated section dealing with several colonial sections, extending from Wiscasset in Maine to New Haven and Long Island.

Brief and entertaining bits of history and biography fall in easily with the comment which is made on each structure, giving us a gratifying addition to the lore of old New England homes which will be gladly received in many quarters. The book is published by the Macmillan Company and the price is \$5. C. G. B.

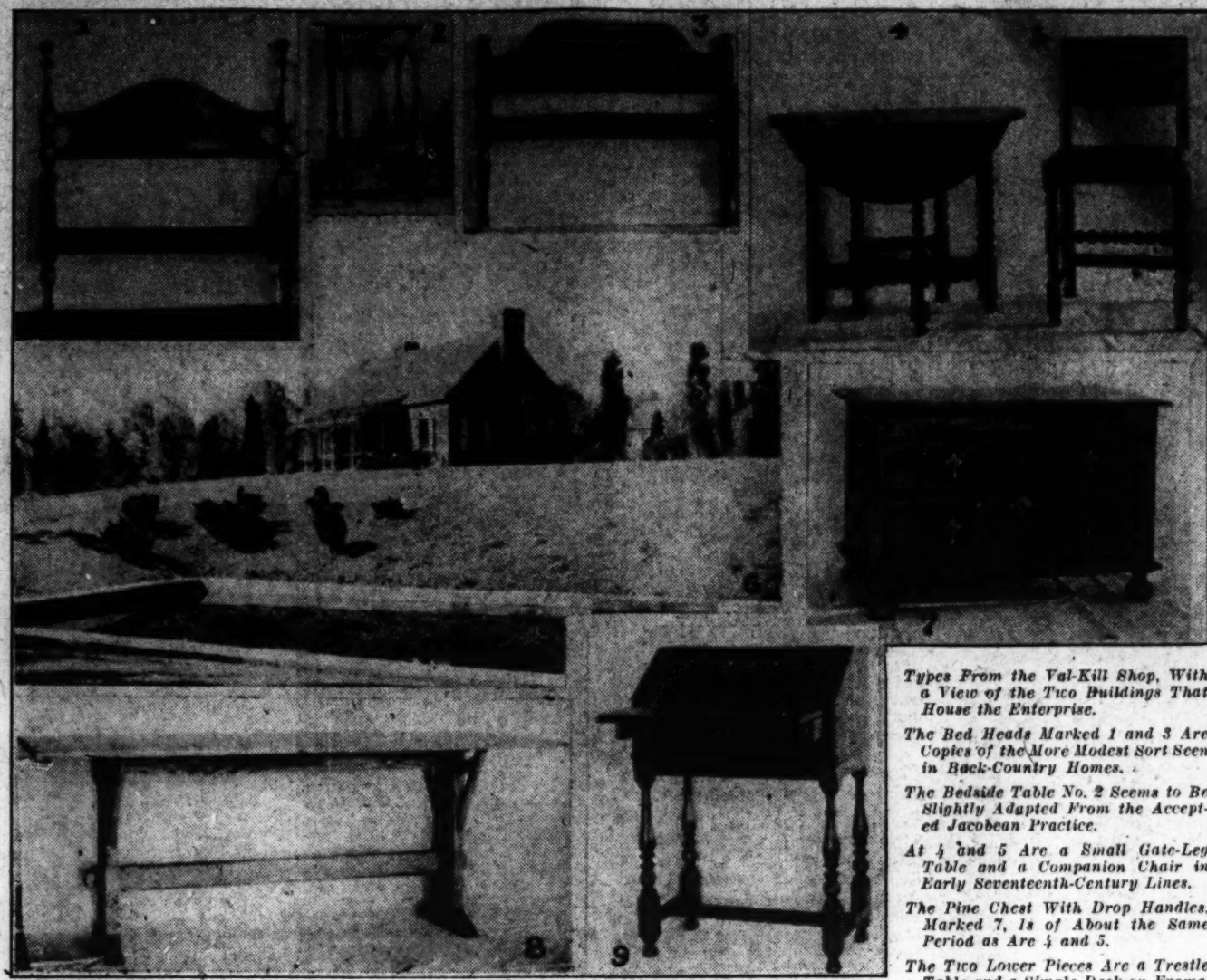
valued in every case that we have noticed the abundant illustrations are placed adjoining the text with which each is connected. This procedure seems such a natural and in fact only possible course that mention of it may cause surprise. Still, the satisfactory placing of cuts is so infrequent in books which we have had occasion to notice on this page that we are impelled to express our gratitude to the publishers in this case.

The surviving examples of homes of early colonists have been considered from many standpoints by numerous writers during the last few years. Photographers concerned chiefly with the picturesque or with the glamour of a noted name, have supplied us with occasional pictures which as a whole may have included all types. Architects and antiquarians, studying chiefly structural details, have carefully recorded the results of their labors. To both sources we are under obligation, as are many owners who have purchased remodeled examples of the old architecture which they have desired to restore to their original form.

In Old Homes of New England, by Knowlton Mixer, the author considers his subject with an agreeable blending of architectural appreciation, antiquarian interest and photographic skill. He traces the contrasting characteristics in the different sections as expressed in the buildings which were the colonists' homes and states with fresh clearness the fundamental motives which actuated the different groups of settlers.

Pilgrim Plymouth and Puritan Boston, for example, were controlled by policies quite different from those which prevailed in Portsmouth or Providence. It is desirable to have these contrasts brought to our minds with homesteads as examples, such substantial and tangible illustrations well supporting the facts of tradition and history.

It certainly is a relief to examine an illustrated book which is made up with apparently a live sense of the reader's pleasure. In the present



Types From the Val-Kill Shop, With a View of the Two Buildings That House the Enterprise.

The Bed Heads Marked 1 and 3 Are Copies of the More Modest Sort Seen in Back-Country Homes.

The Bedside Table No. 2 Seems to Be Slightly Adapted From the Accepted Jacobean Pattern.

At 4 and 5 Are a Small Gate-Leg Table and a Companion Chair in Early Seventeenth-Century Lines.

The Pine Chest With Drop Handles, Marked 7, Is of About the Same Period as Are 4 and 5.

The Two Lower Pieces Are a Trestle Table and a Simple Desk on Frame.

The Val-Kill Shop

ALL lovers of the simple and dignified furniture which graced the houses of our colonial forebears—and their number increases steadily from year to year—will learn with keen interest of the successful launching during the past season of a well-planned enterprise whose object is the manufacture of authentic reproductions of eighteenth century furniture.

The headquarters of the enterprise, which is known as the Val-Kill Shop, with the subtitle "The Roosevelt Industries," are located at the pretty little village of Hyde Park, N. Y., a few miles from Poughkeepsie. This is the residence of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, one of the founders, with whom are associated three other women, likewise well known as leaders in the intellectual and social life of New York City—Mrs. Daniel O'Day, Miss Marion Dickerman and Miss Nancy Cooke.

While it is little more than a year since articles of incorporation for the Val-Kill Shop were filed, it is so well organized and cleverly managed that when presented to the public last May in the form of an exhibit in the Roosevelt town house in New York City, the specimens shown resulted in several dozen orders being immediately placed.

The plant consists of two units, the shop proper, and a cottage used as a residence as suits the convenience of the members of the corporation, and as a place of display. It is very simple, but most attractive and thoroughly in keeping with the enterprise. It is built of rough gray field stone after the type of the seventeenth century Dutch houses common in the region.

The entire cottage is furnished with pieces made in the shop. It is intended to keep these eventually as a permanent display—but thus far the demand has been so great that piece after piece has been sold to impatient customers who felt they couldn't wait to have their orders filled. M. T.



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Americans & Others are invited to call at the Pictorially Auction rooms to inspect the display of ancient silver, jewels and antiques collected from the Ancestral Homes of Old England. I have a fleet of motor cars and staff of experts constantly touring the country visiting the homes of the hard pressed titled income classes who are compelled to part with their treasures in order to meet the ever increasing demands of the tax collector. The only satisfaction in the knowledge that their possessions are passing into the hands of those who not only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate the beauty and charm of British Art and Craft of a by-gone age. Probably ninety per cent of the antique silver and a fair proportion of the diamonds, emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture, etc., that I have for sale are of the same origin. One will be for myself, the other for President Coolidge, who, I know, would greatly enjoy reading it. Judging by the things you set forth in the Post articles I have been deeply interested in the commercial civil standards you have laid down to govern your business. I feel you are doing a noble public service.

My dear Mr. Hurcomb, I think your checks would have tingled with pleasure could you have heard the remarks of a Yorkshire Vicar's wife at the table where your name was mentioned. If there is an honest man in her entourage, I have concluded you are the apostle of the square deal. I read with much interest your article in the Morning Post, and was glad to know you proposed publishing a book. "Who's Hurcomb?" would be a good title, and I wish you would enter me for two copies (both to be autographed, please). One will be for myself, the other for President Coolidge, who, I know, would greatly enjoy reading it. Judging by the things you set forth in the Post articles I have been deeply interested in the commercial civil standards you have laid down to govern your business. I feel you are doing a noble public service.

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The Holiday Dinner Table

THE young folks were talking it over with Grandmother. They would have an old-time Christmas dinner. Aunt Bess was called in on the secret, too, but they would surprise Aunt Jane. As if anyone could ever surprise Aunt Jane!

The plan was that they would all bring their treasured ancestral dishes to piece out Grandmother's collection and eat their Christmas dinner off rare old china, glass, pewter and silver. There would be at least 14 at the table, and 16 if the boys came home from college. Grandmother had six old blue Staffordshire plates and Bob's wife had five. Pewter would be used when the Staffordshire ran out. That would be much quieter though not so attractive.

"We'll give Aunt Jane a pewter plate, then she can have a Fulton's steamboat cup plate," said one of the young cousins who had just written a theme on "Historical Glass." A careful inventory revealed only nine cups without handles. Bob's wife suggested that she could bring several but they were new. Her attempt to be facetious did not meet with great acclamation.

Rare Pieces, These Grandmother and Grandfather would have blue Staffordshire plates of the Dr. Syntax series. Aunt Bess could have the Boston State House and Bob and his wife, Sarah, should have the Landing of Lafayette and General Lafayette at the Washington Memorial. If the boys came home, they should have Staffordshire, too. Young Cousin Ben might have the Don Quixote plate, but Bob's wife insisted that it would be more appropriate for such an intense appearing young man to have the Wilkie plate with the border of passion flowers. The choicer cup plates, Bunker Hill and Ben Franklin, the Eagle and Thirteen States went to those who ate from pewter.

After much discussion it was decided to serve the turkey on Grandmother's Sheffield platter. Cousin Bob entered just at the moment of decision and prophesied that Aunt Jane would tell them at the dinner that it should have been served on her Landing of the Pilgrim's Staffordshire platter. No one questioned his forecast.

It appeared that there were only two coasters in the family; one was unavailable for the occasion because it belonged to Aunt Jane. A young cousin had the other one on her dressing table with toilet water and other accessories in the cut glass bottles. Anyhow it would be in the way of the center bouquet. Barbary branches in a Wedgwood vase was Aunt Bess's idea for the table decoration.

Bob's wife had not made any suggestions since she had been voted the trumpet flower plate, and Dorothy felt her opinions might be worth considering. She proposed a centerpiece of bachelor buttons in the luster pitcher with the resist decoration. "But you would have to buy those flowers," suggested Grandmother, cautiously. Aunt Bess, amused and somewhat astounded by Dorothy's precocity offered to buy the bachelor buttons. "Corn flowers," corrected Grandmother.

"Use that quaint old porringer with the cut-work handles—the one in Grandmother's corner cupboard—for sugar!" Everyone agreed instantly.

The family had 15 goblets and 18

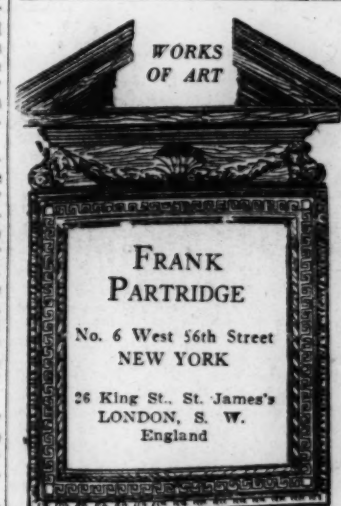
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England



Exquisite Glass from Murano

Au Quatrieme's Venetian glass for the holidays comes this year from a glass works established in a very old and beautiful palazzo in Murano, where the most skilled artisans have devoted themselves to reviving the ancient glories of their craft. Lovelier shapes and colors have certainly never floated over the sea to these shores. They have a freedom, a plastic grace of line and charm of color that place them entirely apart from any other Venetian glass we have seen. These great bowls with their recurved brims like the corolla of some deep-throated flower... The two-branched candlesticks with their oddly twisted arms... Or the little ones held in the mouths of droll sea monsters.

The Blue of a Venetian Afternoon

There's a tall slim compotier with a slender green snake for its handle... Jugs and bowls and beakers for every imaginable sort of flower... Some patterned with a wavy blue, like reflections in sea water... Boldly decorative glass flowers and glistening green and bronze fishes to adorn the luncheon table... Finger bowls, glasses and goblets beyond count. The colors seem to have captured the very air and light of Venice... A cool aerial gold... The misty mauve-blue of a Venetian afternoon... the frosty green of the waves... Small bowls are \$4. Very large ones, \$15. Candlesticks, \$12 and \$15. Decorative fishes, \$12 and \$15. Glasses, \$16 and \$48 a dozen.

WANAMAKER'S—Fourth floor, old building

John Wanamaker
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

A Precious Blunder

THREE hundred and twenty-two years ago a meeting was called, the result of which, like the pebble dropped into a quiet body of water, has spread in ever-widening circles until it has reached the most distant lands. It gave the world the King James Bible.

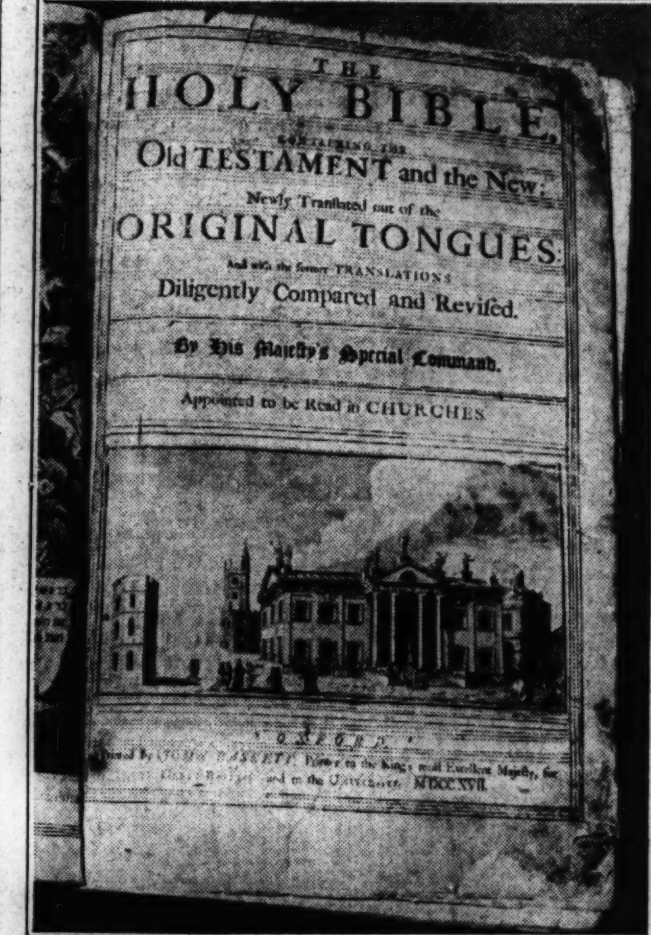
Our Puritan ancestors were greatly handicapped in their home devotions by the lack of a book of which they approved. Of course, there was the so-called Communion Book, the prayer book of the Establishment Church, but that was scarcely to their liking.

Knowing King James to be a great student of the Bible, as his paraphrase of the Book of Revelation shows, in 1604 they determined to present their "millenary petition," asking for slight changes in the Communion Book. Having caught the attention of the royal ear, they ventured to shift from their petition for these changes. They requested a new version of the Bible, since it was maintained that the only Bible they had to use was a "most corrupt translation."

54 Translators Work Seven Years By royal command a meeting was called at Hampton Court on Jan. 14, 1604, and by July the scheme was well launched. Of the committee of 54 appointed by the King, but 47 names have come down to us. This company, divided into six groups, worked each at its own part at Oxford, at Cambridge and at Westminster. Then the whole company of learned doctors assembled to submit to all for discussion and revision the work of each group.

In the famous Jerusalem Chamber, now part of the private residence of the Dean of Westminster, the meetings were held which gave to the world in 1611 the Authorized Version, as it was called. It was spoken of as the King's Bible, for the preface tells us: "Hereupon did His Majesty begin to bethink himself of the good that might ensue by a new translation, and presently after, gave orders for this translation which is now presented unto thee."

It had its reputation to make against two keen competitors, so it was made to be somewhat like them



Title Page of the Famous "Vinegar" Bible Printed at Oxford in 1717, and Now in Christ Church, ("the Old North"), Boston. The Page Measures About 12 1/2 x 20 Inches.

lection and, so far as is known, has no association with any church. It is in two handsome volumes bound in blue morocco, tooled in graceful design, having gilt edges and the royal arms stamped on its sides.

The other three copies are owned by three colonial churches famous in the annals of the country. St. Paul's Church in Norfolk, Va., built in 1739, still shows, imbedded in its brick walls, the cannon ball fired by Lord Dunmore, counts as a precious possession its copy of the "Vinegar Bible." The "Old North," Christ's Church, of Boston has one which all visitors are welcome to see. In Portsmouth, N. H., fine old St. John's, where a dose of bread provided for the worthy poor by a benevolent Colonial is still given on certain Sundays, counts among its treasures a bell cast by Paul Revere and a copy of the "Vinegar Bible."

Century, has naturally published some typographical errors. Of the vast number of Bibles printed by it in all tongues, four are given fame for small misprints, and of these probably the most noted is the "Vinegar Bible."

"A Basket-full of errors" was the name given to this edition of the King James' version when it was printed in 1717 by the great Clarendon Printing House of Oxford. Many times had Baskett the printer given evidence of his care and accuracy, but by some strange mishap in this edition the heading for Luke XX is given as "The Parable of the Vinegar," an old variant for "Vineyard."

J. C. Derby

We have just received a small collection of WATERFORD GLASS. One of the pieces is a very elaborate two-light, crystal candelabra for the mantle.
22 & 24 WARREN ST., CONCORD, N. H.

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THE HOME FORUM

Stories Told for Christmastide

Festive bells—everywhere the Feast of the Babe—joy upon earth, peace and good will to man.

WHEN the Christmas spirit is everywhere, and "winter morn is short while night is long," it may be that some of us are required to tell a story. If we are wise we are well provided with stories such as will please small restless folk, and so all is well. The circle round the fire settles down to listen, and we begin. Now, whatever may be the ages or estates of our little company, of one thing we may be certain, the story will be expected to reflect something of the joy of Christmas and to harmonize in spirit with those sweet lines

"The world is old to-night
The stars around the fold
Do show their light
Do show their light
And so it was, and so,
A thousand years ago."

But what an ancient office we are fulfilling as we talk of snowflakes, or stars, or angel-songs; for right down the ages, always at this season, someone has told stories in honor of the holy-tide. The history of the Bethlehem Babe, as told by the Evangelists, takes first place, unapproached. Then many beautiful fantasies of a Christ child who on the eve of Christmas should be remembered by high and low. We heard old carols about sailing ships on blue, blue seas and ringing bells and strange flowery orchards, so that all Christmastide seemed to us a miracle—a wandering in a great dark forest lit by unexpected fair shirings of golden story.

But there were yet other aspects of the midwinter festival, and some of the tales told and songs sung at this season.

"When all our neighbours' chimneys smoke
And Christmas blocks are burning,"—
bade all be merry.

"Man, be merry as bird on berry" was the text. So the Old World had its minstrel's song of feasting and gift-giving.

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"Man be merry, I thee rede,
But beware, what mirth thou make"

rang the words of another old song; and, right down the ages, the reminder has seemed necessary.

The dramatists took the place of the story-teller in the great days of drama, and one has to remember that Shakespeare's Twelfth Night was written to be performed before the Court at Whitehall by the Lord Chamberlain's company on Twelfth Night—the last day of the Christmas festivities—1602. Ben Jonson's Masques appeared each Christmas during the years of his Laureateship (1605-21) and London citizens schemed to find even a standing place, that they might see these wondrous shows, which, quaint and colorful as they were, were also pagan and pedantic and little in tune with what we now most appreciate at the Christmas festival.

Eighteenth century writers seem to have had little use for Christmas, and one must imagine from the evidence of old diaries that it was spent dully. Only kindly Addison tells us a little about Sir Roger de Coverley's benefactions to all his humble neighbors and how he made all free of his house from Christmas Eve until Twelfth Night, because he was glad to brighten the dark midwinter season for them.

From the year 1844, when Charles Dickens published his Christmas Carol, right on through the middle of the century and almost down to the present day, there seems to have been a fashion—a very determined little fashion, too—that at each Christmas season, stories must appear dealing either directly or indirectly with the subject of Christmastide, taken in its widest sense to cover all the joy and festivity of the holiday season. Dickens, of course, the Christmas story-teller par excellence, whose books though planned for Christmas of long ago still please. Some of us may remember how we ourselves first heard his story of the Cricket, heard it at our own hearthside, in those days when, as he puts it, "Christmas Day encircled all our limited world like a magic ring, leaving nothing out for us to miss or seek; bound together all our home enjoyments, affections, and hopes; grouped every thing and every one around the Christmas fire, and made the little picture shining in our bright young eyes, complete." How we loved in those days to hear about the Cratchit's plum pudding and about the snow that fell about the shops so radiant in their glory, about the holly and the mistletoe hanging everywhere and above all of Scrooge's great repentance.

In 1844 Heinrich Hoffman, a kindly German, going to town to buy a pretty Christmas book for his little boy, could find no such thing and so proceeded to make one—the famous Struwwelpeter—one of the earliest picture story books and one that with its twin, King Nutcracker—a true story of Christmas, is still dear to the children of the Old World. Translated into English, so I have often set open in the old bookshops of Leadenhall Street and Cornhill and there the little English Roberts and Williams, who had no penny, would stand and look at strange shock-headed Peter, or read a page of Riehmhold's adventures among the toys in King Nutcracker's land.

"Laugh and be good
As little folk should"

is the motto on the title-page of King Nutcracker; and it was in this direction that Thackeray, who sent out his Christmas books at precisely the same epoch, exercised his talents. In The Rose and the Ring, which is a kind of comic reminiscence of A Winter's Tale, with a little mad Rosalinda and a fine Prince Giglio to replace Shakespeare's lovely Perdita and Florizel, Thackeray was not only entirely successful in amusing his children, but also managed to preach some keen sermons to grown-ups.

Strangely enough another book—Coleridge's long-forgotten Zapolya was also inspired by the Winter's Tale, and was a story of warring kingdoms finding peace at last, and has its little princess and lost baby, its forest and its shepherds. Only one lovely lyric, however, is ever quoted from this old Christmas gift to a bygone age; that is Glycine's song:

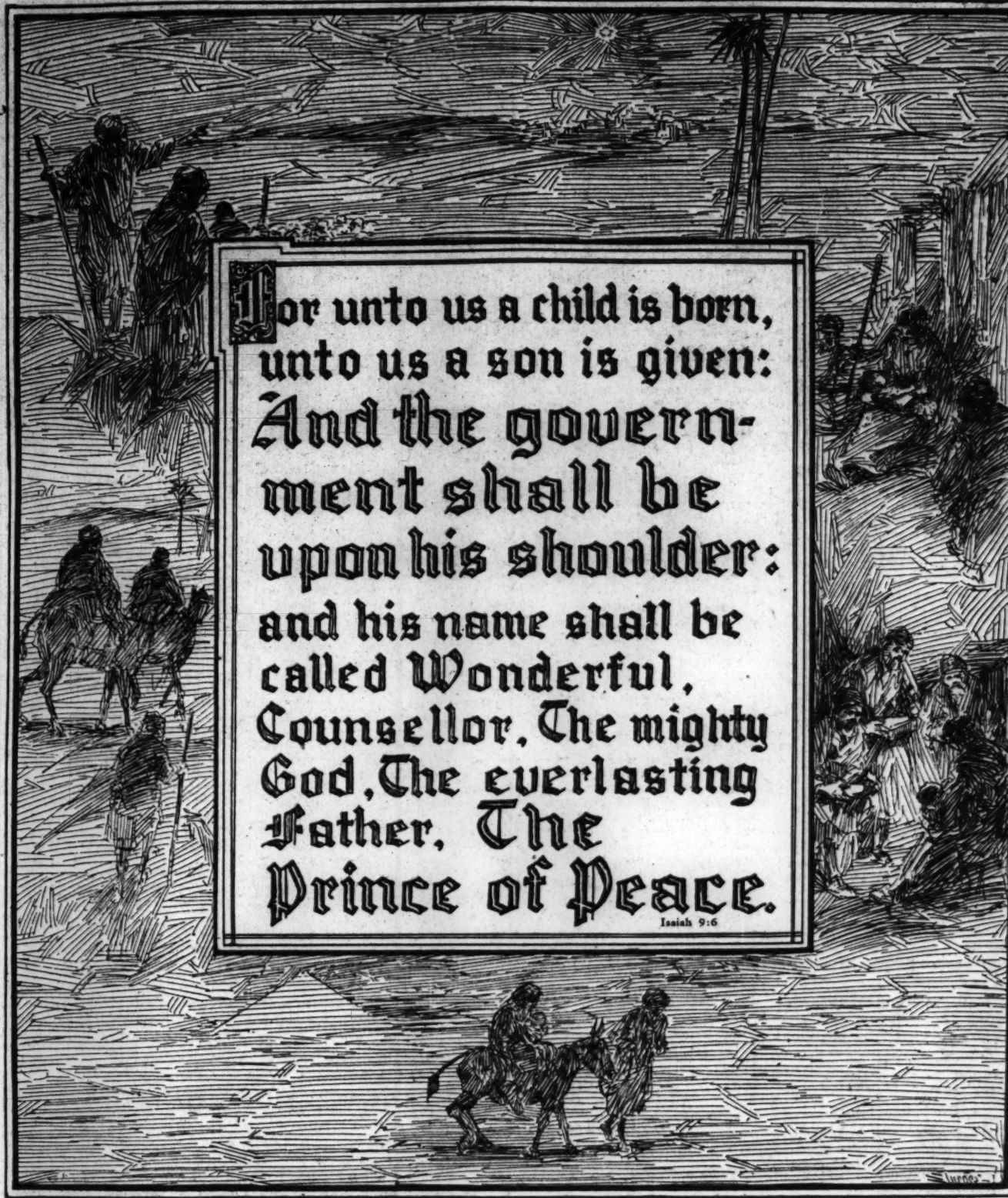
"A sunny shaft did I behold
From sky to earth it slanted
And poised therein a bird so bold—
Sweet bird, thou wert enchanted."

"He sank, he rose, he twinkled, he troil'd
Within that shaft of sunny mist
His eyes of fire, his beak of gold,
All else of amethyst."

Many beautiful carols have been written of modern days, and many stories retold which are founded on the ancient legends that still float about the world at Christmas time. Sitting by the hearth the other evening meditating on the true joy of Christmas, I remembered one of these—Eager Heart—a story, half carol, half mystery play, wherein we meet with three sisters, Eager Sense and Eager Fame, who go out in gay apparel on the eve of Christmas to meet the expected prince amid the orange groves where lute and viol play; and Eager Heart, a quiet maid, who sets her house in perfect order and prepares a simple meal, least (as the legendary story goes) the Royal child should pass her humble dwelling and need a place to lay his head. The night is all eventfulness, travelers beg shelter, and a star shines down upon a babe who lies upon the little bed in Eager Heart's cottage and we hear of rapturous music in the heavens.

"Floating above the cities and the
Lifting the world-cry."

A true Christmas story, that, and ending with the most ancient of all Christian hymns,—"Veni Emmanuel."



For unto us a child is born,
unto us a son is given:
And the govern-
ment shall be
upon his shoulder:
and his name shall be
called Wonderful,
Counsellor, The mighty
God, The everlasting
Father, The
Prince of Peace.

Isaiah 9:6

Two Pilgrims

Christmas Eve in London! The very phrase had a lonely, far-off aspect to them as they contemplated it. And yet how much the reverse of aloneness or loneliness the actuality proved! Two pilgrims at the shrine of Dickens, they planned a trip into the city on that wintry afternoon, whose pale sunlight was scarcely able to bronze the dried grasses of Kensington Gardens, or to melt the rime frost on walls and terraces.

The unwonted cold did not add greatly to their cheer, though they admitted its seasonableness. Christmas Eve in London should be cold if the true atmosphere of Dickens' Carol was to prevail.

The bells of St. Martin's-in-the-field had just rung three as they rumbled into the Strand from Charing Cross, and this too was as it should be. What more delightful way to view the sights of London than from the top of one of its clumsy buses. Clumsy, yet marvelously dexterous in avoiding collisions, and making headway along crowded thoroughfares. They were top heavy today with Christmas cheer, and the two Americans felt a sympathetic warmth steal over them. Down the Strand they went, past the lovely facade of the Law Courts, skirting the charming little churches sitting so complacently in the very center of the street. St. Mary's-in-the-Strand and St. Clement Danes are not to be budged by traffic or progress. It grew "foggy yet and colder," in the language of the Carol, as they passed under the shadow of Australia House, down into the very heart of the ancient city.

Now Bow-bells rang out a cheery quarter. How dark it grew, and yet how brightly gleamed the lights of the poulterers, the fruiterers, and the pastry cooks! Christmas puddings everywhere!!! They formed the burden of everyone's conversation after the season's greetings had been exchanged.

So they came to Bishopsgate, and found themselves seeking for the quiet church of all the many churches of this city. Small wonder they almost missed it, for who would think of a church as being located back of a little spectacle shop? But there it was, St. Ethelburga's, built in the twelfth century, and yet so modern in its tendencies that it has a fine vested choir of women, who sang a Carol Service that evening with the very spirit of "peace on earth."

Back went the pilgrims to their lodgings, through the early winter night, with fog dispelled both within and without, as the stars shone resplendent above the quiet rumble of London Town. The "Ghost of Christmas Present" was a kindly one, who brought with him the gracious gifts of hospitality and courtesy to the Americans, causing them to be received into the very heart of an English family, with brotherly love prevailing.

The Christmas Tree

I pray Thee, Lord, that Thou wilt let me see,
Today, the meaning of the Christmas Tree:

The fadeless green, that speaks of love divine,
Forever changeless as the living pine,
Deep rooted in firm earth and rock,
Unshaken by storm's stress and shock—

The lighted candles, symbols of that glowing star
That summoned humble shepherds from afar
To find that purer, holier, sweeter light
That dawned for mortals on that sacred night—

Those branches, laden full with gifts of love—
A love reflected from that heart above
Which knows no bounds, no race, no creed,
But moves in power to meet each human need.

Oh, let my dearest heart forever be
Green with that love that has its source in Thee.
May Thy pure, holy light unceasing shine
Reflected in this life of mine.
And may my gifts to others ever be
Like those Thou hast bestowed on me!

WILLIS GARLAND BROWN.

After Reading Milton's Great Ode

"And all about the courtly stable
Bright-harnessed angels sit in order serviceable."

Milton, your stellar music, crystal-ringing,
That pierced the air three hundred years ago
On Christmas morning, heavenward upspringing,
Is echoing here today; too dull and slow
Our lagging lines beside its radiant glow;
And our dim eyes are dazzled by the sight,
The glittering panoply of your squadrons bright.

Down through the centuries your searching vision
Torched like had penetrated all the gloom
Of intervening mists, and light Elysian—
A budding flower bursting to golden bloom—
Spent its full glory on one little room
Irradiate—where "about the courtly stable
Bright-harnessed angels sit in order serviceable."

Your days were spent like ours, in turmoil, strife,
Your restless heart was tried and tempest-tossed;
And yet you sang of brooding calm, and life
Abundant, bursting from the ice and frost
Of stultifying pride—all envy lost
In universal peace and brotherhood,
Kinship and love and all the heaven-born brood.

You exorcised the superstitious dark
The gods and idols wrought of wood and stone;
Your fires kindled with a glowing spark—
That burning faith that worshipped God alone.
Above the lurid flames serenely shone
The star that led the shepherds and the mages
To that hushed shrine of all our pilgrimages.

And have we stilled the discords and the clashes
That mar our music? Runs the harmony
Serene and clear? No, rent with jagged gasps
Of raucous clangor. We cannot sing as he,
Because our eyes are dull and vaguely see—
It is so dim, we plead, so far away—
The little manger where Lord Jesus lay!

"Bright-harnessed angels" pass;—we turn aside—
Faith, Charity, Justice, with two-edged sword,
Are standing near; the shadow of our pride
And self-content have hidden those pinions broad
That guard the manger of their "sleeping Lord,"
While Milton, conscious of that starry throng,
Has made heaven ring with radiant Christmas song!

CHARLOTTE F. BARBOCK.

On the Plantation

A plantation Christmas is one of
wildwood fragrances and wildwood
lyrics, as well as one of roaring open
fires and festive boards and ancient
carols, consecrated as only the cen-
turies can hallow. . . . We have a
green Christmas, made so by the
prevalence of pine, holly, myrtle,
sweet bay, and smilax that over the
top of many a tree weaves emerald
crowns. Always when I go home for
Christmas (and this has been an un-
broken habit for twenty-five years),
what first impresses me is the fresh-
ness of the forest—the apparent
liveliness of the trees, vernal balmi-
ness of the air. And next to the green
of the woods, what heartens me
most is the singing of the birds. . . .

I remember getting a Christmas
tree that may be considered typical
of the plantation variety. A Negro and
I hitched an ox to a cart. In the spirit
of the occasion, the ox apparently
did not share. His aspect was lower-
ing and his motions were physically
mournful. Nevertheless, he took us
into the plantation pine forest, where
dainty odors were abroad, where
the huge pines were choiring dimly,
where the mellow sunshine was
steeping the covert in the mute rap-
ture of deep-hearted peace. It was
"holly year" that year—that is, the
crop of holly berries was unusually
good. Under a shadowy canopy of
live oaks we came to a holly tree
some thirty feet high, heavily-foliated,
perfect in symmetry, cone-shaped,
and ruddily agleam with berries. Its

clean bole shone like silver. Out of
this tree we flushed a horde of robins
that had been feasting on the berries.
The scarlet of their breasts blended
with the brightness of the berries. . . .

Awaking one Christmas morning,
I remember what a pleasure I ex-
perienced from hearing, just out-
side the window, a Carolina wren
carolling like mad. Of course, this
bird is not a great singer, but for
sheer joyousness and abandonment
to gladness I do not know his equal.
His ringing call, without a trace of
weariness or doubt, carries farther
than the note of any other bird of the
same size. I have heard it full three
hundred yards across a river. Now I
heard it coming through my window,
the curtains of which were gently
stirred by a faint breeze of the aro-
matic pinelands. Climbing a pillar
under my window was a yellow jas-
mine vine, and in a festive mood to
suit the season it had put forth a
few delicious blossoms—golden bells
to ring for Christmas, as from trump-
ets to sound the Day's welcome.
Beyond the window I could see the
mighty live oaks, with their pendu-
lous streamers of moss, waving gen-
tly like my white curtains; the tall
imperial pines, towering momen-
tously. Christmas morning, with
birds and sunshine and scented sea
winds! Going to the window, I
looked out. All the dim sweet plan-
tation was steeped in faerie light.
The far reaches of hewed and brown
cottonfield; the golden broomsedge
fringing the fields; the misty river
rolling softly; the sleeping trees,
jewelled with dew; the uncertain
pearly sky—all these had a magical
look. A silvery silence held the
world divinely, in virginal beauty—
ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE, in Country Life.

December Twenty-Fifth

This day binds round the waiting earth
A sweet memorial of precious birth;
Birth of one who held that life
Was his from God. Him no strife could conquer.
Inevitably the Son of man
Proved Life's divine eternal span.

Advent of Jesus—remembered day—
Advent of Christ, for aye and aye!

MARTHA WEBSTER MERRIFIELD.

Peace

A frosty Christmas Eve
When the stars were shining
Fared I forth alone
Where westward falls the hill,
And from many a village
In the water'd valley
Distant music reach'd me
Peals of bells arding:
The constellated sounds
ran sprinkling on earth's floor
As the dark vault above
with stars was spangled o'er.
Then sped my thought to keep
that first Christmas of all
When the shepherds watching
by their folds ere the dawn
Heard music in the fields
And marvelling could not tell
Whether it were angels
or the bright stars singing.

Blessed be their founders
(said I) and our country folk
Who are ringing for Christ
in the befringed tonight
With arms lifted to clutch
the rattling ropes that race
into the dark above
and the mad romping din.

But to me heard afar
It was starry music,
Angels' song, comforting
as the comfort of Christ
When He spoke tenderly
to His sorrowful flock:
The old words came to me
by the riches of time
Mellow'd and transfigured
as I stood on the hill
Heark'ning in the aspect
of th' eternal silence.

—ROBERT BRIDGES. From "A Book of
Christmas Verse," by H. C. BRIDGE-
MAN.

Christ Jesus

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALL Christendom is agreed that
the advent of Christ Jesus upon
earth is the most important
event in human history. The holy
angels heralding his birth, the com-
ing of the Wisemen of the East, the
effort of Herod to destroy the infant
Jesus, all point to the recognition of
an event of transcendent importance,
although probably none on earth at
the time were fully aware of its true
significance. "Glory to God in the
highest, and on earth peace, good
will toward men," sang the heavenly
host on that most memorable of all
nights. And the shepherds, hearing,
went in search of that which had
been made known to them; and they
returned glorifying God and praising
Him for the wonderful things they
had seen and heard.

The child whose birth was so
heralded, grown to the stature of
manhood, became the center of con-
tention and strife, and the hatred of
him increased in its intensity until
it crucified him, and as the authori-
ties believed, destroyed his influence
forever. How marvelous it seems
that this lowly man, who, as they
believed, shared the fate of common
malefactors after the custom of that
day, has come to be the most loved
character of all time, whose gentle
life is the model for uncounted
millions! And, moreover, his influ-
ence, instead of lessening with the
years, as is usual with the great
characters of the earth, has in-
creased, multiplied, until today,
nineteen hundred years after his
earthly career ended, his influence
is greater and more widespread than
ever before. The thoughtful must
raise the questions, What character-
istic did this man possess, what
quality of thought did he have, what
motives actuated him, that he is set
above all others, endeared in the
hearts of all Christians as the most
loved, as he was the humblest, man
of all time?

Christian Science answers these
questions in a manner so simple
that all may understand. On page
332 of "Science and Health with Key
to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes:
"Jesus was born of Mary. Christ is
the true idea voicing good, the divine
message from God to men speaking
to the human consciousness." Thus
Mrs. Eddy carefully discriminates
between the man Jesus, born of
Mary, the babe of Bethlehem grown
up, and the Christ, the divine idea,
which found expression through the
spiritualized mentality of Jesus. It
is therefore because of his demon-
stration of the spiritual truth, the
divine idea, that he is glorified above

all others—above all except God
Himself. Why so glorified? Because
of the significance of his message.
Jesus taught suffering humanity that
their troubles and woes were not
real, were not from God, and that
therefore they could be relieved of
them. He proved the nothingness,
the utter unreality, of evil, of every
seeming malign power, and made
known the way to complete salva-
tion.

Jesus' demonstration was a per-
fect proof of the availability of the
divine power to meet every human
need. But he did not leave his mes-
sage thus unfinished. He would have
scarcely fulfilled his mission as
Way-shower, if his precepts and
practices had dealt with ordinary
human experience alone. His resur-
rection from the belief of death and
his ascension to a more exalted
state beyond the possibility of mortal
eyes to behold, demonstrated the
continuity of life and the unreality
of the experience termed death.

To review: Christ Jesus proved
evil in every form, however ex-
pressed, whether as sin, sickness,
want, woe, even death itself, to be
unreal. As Mrs. Eddy so wonder-
fully puts it on page 44 of Science
and Health: "He proved Life to be
deathless and Love to be the master
of hate. He met and mastered on the
basis of Christian Science, the power
of Mind over matter, all the claims
of medicine, surgery, and hygiene."
What more could Christ Jesus have
done for mortals? He showed them the
way out of all limitation and suffer-
ing ensuing from the belief that life
and intelligence inhere in matter,—
not only by word and precept but by
actual demonstration. Having shown
the way, he left it for each to follow
in his footsteps, to work out his own
salvation, to gain his own freedom
from every constrictive circum-
stance. What wonder, then, that
mankind has come to love and adore
the gentle Jesus above all others
who have lived on earth! The pro-
gress of civilization in the nineteen
centuries since the earth was blessed
with his presence has largely re-
sulted from the application of the
truth he taught and practiced. No
true progress has been made, or can
be made, apart from the operation
of the Christ, Truth, in human con-
sciousness.

In recognition of the priceless
service Christ Jesus rendered man-
kind, at the Christmas season the
millions who strive to guide their
steps into his pathway turn to him
with inexpressible gratitude for his
service to mankind, precious beyond
words. His demonstration was com-
plete; his mission finished. Nothing
was left undone by him to prove the
presence of God, the perfection of
man, and Life continuous.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With Key to
the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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Feb. 11—University of Minnesota: 18
University of Illinois: 25—Northwest-
ern University at Evanston.

March 2—University of Michigan at
Ann Arbor: 17—University of Iowa at
Iowa City: 23—Intercollegiate Con-
ference meet at Minneapolis.

April 23—United States Intercollegiate
meet at Philadelphia.

“I don’t forget the mark of riding, but
I don’t forget the beauty of nature from
which so much pleasure may be de-
rived.”

“All of this becomes more important
as more of us crowd into the cities,
where we have paving stones be-
tween us and the earth all the time.”

7-11-10

[illegible]

gavotte, a serenade and an inter-
marzo have been scheduled among

10



a highly compact ar- The next article will
is possible, though there engineers and manage

The Prodigal
Los Angeles
Special Correspondence
SOME 30 years ago, a young manufacturer here was having a rather hard struggle to keep his small plant in profitable operation. At one time his financial difficulties were so great that he was facing the loss of his business unless he could raise some bills.

and 10 show a comparison of the equipment needed for one of the results possible with the Loftin-White arrangement. The arrangement is necessary to have, for two additional choke-coils, a bypassing condenser and a transformer. These are illustrated in the diagram.

His shipping clerk, who was considerably older, comprehended the situation, and offered his person and savings, which, though not large, were sufficient to avert the impending misfortune. This point seemed to be the only one on which the manufacturer's affairs, and his business, slowly but surely attained financial stability.

The shipping clerk's loan was returned with interest, and his employment was made permanent. His thankfulness for the loyal support rendered. Unfortunately, the clerk began to assume an importance about his position, and to take selfish advantage of his employer's gratitude. Finally, he allowed himself to be drawn into the use of intoxicating liquors to the extent that the manufacturer was compelled to discharge him.

The manufacturer prospered far beyond his expectations, and his factory was many times enlarged to its original size.

Then, after an absence of 25 years the discharged shipping clerk, penn

ramatically. In Figure 10, manufacturing practice

Then after an absence of 25 years the discharged shipping clerk, penniless and ragged, returned to behold the privilege of securing even the most menial work; pleading for the time said that he had been a "down-humblest chance." The manufacturer listened patiently to the pitiful story of dissipation and failure; and at the conclusion he put his hand gently on the other's shoulder and said, "You have never left me. You gave me your loyalty at a time when I needed it badly; and all these years your good deed has been in my service, working for me. As an old employee, you are entitled to a job. I will give you one that you would prefer to have a job; therefore I offer you one. That job is to remain sober. Can you hold it?"

The offer was gladly accepted, and today a respected elder man is earning his money and his respect by being sober and happy.

Worry. To his friends, he is merely retired on a pension; but to

tics which were found up this program. 7

Competitive Co-operation

MANY unusual stories of neighborliness have been reported from the New England flood region, perhaps none more interesting than that reported recently in the Concord (N. H.) Monitor, a clipping of which has been forwarded to me.

A dairyman was cut off from his herd by the waters. A competitor hurried through his milking and delivered each morning for two days in order that he might milk the other herd and take care of the rival milk route.

"A Scout Must Be Useful"

D. R. E. B. of Woodroffe, Ont., shared with readers of the Sundial a very interesting account of a Boy Scout who had been appointed by his troop as guardian of all matters within his capacity in a household where three members were confined to their beds. "I do not know when he slept?" was

produce, with an intangible, un-

of air, the same effects
to do, the tangible, di-
rect.

"He considers that a well-
player on a wind instru-
ment has many different articu-
lation, fine violinist, the degree
emotion and concentration
and the instrument
the parent."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Radio Pioneer" march
by the United States
Army, J. Stannard, in the
m m from Washington Bar-
Washington, D. C., on
at 7 p.m. at 29 at 7
standard time.

The members will include Gaelic
of Commerce' march,
Our Country' and two
Honor which will be

**BUENOS AIRES STARTS
AIR MAIL FOR NATA**

the hockey games to be the Detroit Cougars at the ice winter will be "radio-

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUENOS AIRES—The Latecoere Air Mail Company recently inaugurated its special services. The ai

HP, Detroit. Two games already been radiocast—the first between Ottawa and Detroit. Foster Hewitt, the sports director of CFCA, Toronto, participated in by the orchestra quartet and "Honeymoon."

plane Late 25, piloted by Enrique Rozés, left the aerodrome at Tal de Pacheco, Province of Buenos Aires, en route for Montevideo, the first stage of the journey to Natal.

(a) That's a Grand Old
(b) You Remind Me of
(c) Give My Regards to
(d) Yankee Doodle Dan

Orchestra
Sometime, from "Somethin'

Duet

Eleven bags of mail were taken on board, weighing 10 kilograms, to be transhipped at Natal to the Southern Cross and the Flandria, twin liners which left Buenos Aires a week before the Lata 35. This was

March of the Toreadors, f
Orchestra
A Perfect Day.....
Quartet
In an Oriental Garden...
Orchestra

that Buenos Aires mails will be delivered in New York and London within 10 days of posting. The extra charge by this route is 5 cents Argentine per gram besides the usual

Remember
 Baby Feet Go Pitter Patter
 The Midnight Waltz
 Stations radiocasting

postage. These airplanes are for mail only, and it is not expected to carry passengers by this route for some time.

are WEAf, New York; ton; WFJ, Philadelphia; Washington; WGY, WCAE, Pittsburgh; W

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KVOO, Tulsa; WRE

parts of the world who register at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Madge A. Dwyer, Los Angeles, Calif.

st. male quartet and a
Numbered among the
ections to be heard are
ho-Maybe It's You,"
Lane" and "The Song is
Featured by the har-

Oliver Charles Dwyer, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mark Hendricks, Los Angeles, Calif.
R. H. Rardell, Sydney, Aust.
Charles M. Dwyer Sr., Los Angeles, Calif.
Gilbert D. Woodward, Shanghai, China

quartet will sing "Bar-
ream," a selection which
excellently to quartet ar-

Burton D. Blakeslee, Los Angeles, Calif.
Edwin Warner, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Eleanor B. Haskins, Brighton, Eng.
John Hopwood, New Bedford, Mass.
Mrs. Rose H. Wordell, New Bedford,
Mass.
Mrs. John B. Ashworth, New Bedford,

hours of the 1921 series. Hours will be reviewed radiocast at 9 o'clock night, Dec. 29, through associated stations of the network. This hour of musical

Mrs. Isabel Garvin, Cathay, N. D.
Mrs. Margaret G. Korthaus, Brooklyn,
N. Y.

nt will be furnished by
l Concert Orchestra, un-
lection of Nathaniel Shif-
o form this program the
for its opening num-

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Christmas and Peace

THROUGHOUT Christendom the custom of celebrating Christmas has become universal. While the form of observation varies among different nationalities, communities, and individuals, yet a golden thread of joy and exaltation unites all into a grand symphony of good will, the good will toward all men which, brought to realization, would establish lasting peace on earth. If one were to characterize the sentiment which generally pervades the festivities of the Christmas season it would undoubtedly be good will. The animosities, antagonisms, and prejudices which commonly separate mankind during the Christmas season are to some extent laid aside, and the Christ-spirit finds larger expression in the lives of all.

Although nineteen hundred years have come and gone since the Nazarene terminated his earthly career, yet the influence of his example has steadily grown until today, beyond question, it is by far the most potent agency in the world in the molding and directing of the aims and purposes of both individuals and nations. Apart from and above creed and dogma, Christendom has universally come to love and venerate, and to worship him who founded Christianity. The lesson of brotherhood and good will which he taught is one of which the world is always in great need; and the need seems particularly urgent at the present time, when the clouds of the last war may still be seen hanging low upon the horizon.

Let us be assured, however, that war has no necessity, that it is by no means inevitable. Evil has no claims which mankind is compelled to recognize; no mandate which must be obeyed. A sure method of establishing peace is for mankind to learn to think in terms of peace rather than in terms of war. A peace consciousness generally established throughout the earth would constitute the most effective safeguard against the possibilities of war. It would build a barrier against which the war-will would beat in vain. The call is urgent to set up such a defense, for preparedness for peace is the best insurance against the possibilities of war.

At Christmas, as at no other time, thought reverts to the "Prince of Peace," to him who declared that "they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." What more fitting opportunity could there be than this season for giving serious attention to the problem of eliminating forever the possibility of war between nations as a means of settling international difficulties, through forming a world alliance for peace. The life, teachings, and works of Christ Jesus all emphasize the glorious fact of the brotherhood of men, best exemplified in a universal unity of interest and of mutual understanding among nations which would preclude the possibility of war. The peace that "passeth all understanding" was the goal toward which he would lead all, for the kingdom of God which he came to bring to earth is a state of perfect peace and of universal good will.

What are the practical steps leading to the abolition of war, and how may they be taken, are vital questions now confronting the world. The steps for the prevention of war may be classified in two groups: those which include the means for lessening the likelihood of war and lead through mutual agreement to its final extinction; and the spiritual means, whereby the seeds of war—hatred, revenge, jealousy, envy, greed, and the whole brood of malevolence which cause war—may be forever eradicated from human consciousness. The two processes go hand in hand. Mankind is not regenerated en masse. Only as the individual consciousness is transformed by what Paul called "the renewing of your mind" will the seeds of war be destroyed. But while the process of regeneration is going on, measures may be taken to hold evil tendencies in check until they are supplanted by brotherly love. All may have part in this most righteous cause; all may aid in both directions, for all may in some form or manner promote the steps to lessen the possibility of war, while they are seeking that regeneration which destroys hate and revenge, the very seeds of war.

The "Prince of Peace" made unparalleled sacrifices in order to ameliorate the harsh conditions which characterize human experience. No demand that he made upon his followers was more urgent than the command, "Put up thy sword." There can be no better time to begin the crusade for peace than the Christmas season, when the hearts of all Christians are quickened to a renewed appreciation of the Master's unprecedented love for mankind and to a genuine desire to emulate him. The need is great. The response should be full-hearted.

Gifts

THE question of gift giving is one which has occupied the thoughts of many during the last few weeks. To some it may have presented quite a serious problem, and several factors have possibly entered into the matter, not the least of which is the fear of being thought mean or ungenerous if unable to measure up to the standard set by those with whom they are brought in contact. With the growing tendency of the present day toward exaggeration and extravagance, the more simple little tokens of affection and esteem, which were often the result of personal labor and handiwork, are being pushed more and more into the background, and the gifts take the form of some expensive article which may be of passing interest, but of no real or lasting pleasure to the recipient, while to the giver it may mean an expenditure far beyond that which is convenient or even advisable.

This excessive gift-giving often presses unduly on the children in schools and young people in offices. It is not easy for those who are not so richly endowed with this world's goods to have to refuse when collections are taken up, and children who are unable to take an adequate gift to some dearly loved teacher may suffer real sorrow when they see their more fortunate companions able to give lavishly. A certain wise woman educator, the head of a well-known school in England, once issued an edict that no presents were to be brought into

her school for the teachers. She recognized the danger which might arise from this practice and the false impression liable to be given of those unable to contribute in this manner.

Often in the giving of presents worldly and selfish influences play a larger part than is always recognized. Questions of expediency and pride may enter in which quite take the place of the loving desire to give joy and pleasure to the one whom they are supposedly honoring. A gift, to be of real value, must have as its foundation the spontaneity of unselfish love, the earnest desire to help or meet some need of the one for whom it is destined. As human beings learn to analyze more closely their motives in giving, much that is selfish and unworthy will be eliminated and replaced with a truer sense of real values. Unexpected and worthier avenues for our bounty will be opened up, and the joy and significance of true giving is learned. Those who are seemingly unable to give material gifts will understand that the giving of the priceless gifts of love, kindness, co-operation, true loyalty, and consideration for others will bring to the recipient, and also to the giver, an abiding peace and joy, far outweighing the material symbol.

Turning the Tide of Industry

EXPERIMENTS, if so they may be termed, in gradually reallocating industries so as to bring more and more of them from the cities and into the towns and villages, have proved so beneficial that the tendency henceforth promises to be quite definitely in that direction. T. R. Preston, president of the American Bankers' Association, in a public address recently, expressed the opinion that by this process there can be brought about a better measure of balance between agriculture and industry in general. Better markets might thereby be supplied to the farmers, and likewise to the consumers engaged in other lines of production.

The plan is not a novel one by any means. One of the largest shoe manufacturing companies in the middle West in the United States has for a number of years definitely adhered to the policy of establishing factory units in towns and villages some distance from its central plant and offices. Labor costs, as a result, are said to have been considerably reduced because of lower rents and comparatively lower costs of fuel and provisions. Taxes likewise are less than in the cities. In times of lessened demands for labor in the factories the workers find ready employment on farms, and thus are insured, more than theoretically, against periods of unemployment.

Changing transportation methods, the economical transmission of power, modern methods of heating and lighting, and the ability to furnish attractive amusements and diversions in even the smaller towns, have combined to make this change in the tide of industry possible. Mr. Ford, it will be remembered, some time ago proposed the practical possibility of those employed upon the farms adding materially to their incomes by their earnings in neighboring factories. This will be practical, of course, only when the factories are brought comparatively close to the farms.

The change, if it is believed to be economically advisable, cannot be brought about in a day or a year. Capital investments in established industries now located in the cities are too great, probably, to warrant transplanting them. But the plan is one which promises to appeal to those who project new manufacturing enterprises. In operation it is bound to be progressive in the sense that new and smaller units will continually be established as the older ones assume, by accretion, the aspect of cities. In this development there will not be found the slightest territorial limitations. Wherever the particular raw materials needed can be procured to the best advantage, and where the supply of labor is measurably adequate, there the plant unit can be located. The problem of transportation, in most cases, is already solved.

Russia's Latest Drive in China

THE recent Communist outbreak in Canton has brought to light several developments of significance. For one thing, the Nanking nationalists—again under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek—have demonstrated that their recent "reunion" was more than a political fiction. There is something decidedly reassuring in the promptness with which Gen. Chang Fak-wei, in command of the Canton garrison, ousted the Reds from the city. But even more reassuring is the summary action of the Nanking authorities in severing all diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

The importance of this move is enhanced rather than diminished by the fact that it was agreed upon before the Canton uprising. Canton came as merely another bit of evidence that Soviet Russia has been and is in China not to further the cause of a bona fide Chinese nationalism, but to use that movement to advance the revolutionary interests of Soviet Russia. With Dr. C. C. Wu, T. V. Soong, Chiang Kai-shek and a substantial majority of China's most intelligent leaders in agreement, it is possible that the Nationalist régime may initiate other policies as commendable as this in relation to Russia.

It needs to be emphasized, in the second place, that Russia, despite protests and plausible excuses to the West, has not abandoned her trouble-making policy. Canton is a striking commentary upon the peace proposals at Geneva of Mr. Litvinoff. The enthusiastic reception with which the China outbreak was received in Moscow is a further indication that, whatever minor alterations have been made in the interests of expediency, the fundamental philosophy of the Soviets has not changed. The Pravda, in keeping with that philosophy, demands that the revolutionists stop at nothing, "not even the severest measures," to hold what they have gained at Canton. The admonition, incidentally, could hardly have been necessary.

It is to be hoped that the defeat of the Reds in Canton and the withdrawal of Soviet representatives from Nationalist China will have the same salutary effect that like treatment has had upon Russia in the West. Unquestionably one of the severest blows to the propaganda plans of the Soviets was dealt by Great Britain

when the Baldwin Government recently withdrew the partial recognition that had been extended by Ramsay MacDonald. Another blow came with the requested withdrawal of Rakovsky from France. None of these moves, it should be noted, was a result of any hostility toward the particular form of government that Russia was setting up inside her own borders. They were prompted, rather, as a protest against the policies of Russia beyond those borders.

There can be little question that Russia's diplomatic defeats in the West and the persistent refusal of the United States to extend recognition have begun to temper the violent propaganda of the Soviets. There has been, apparently, a movement in the Communist Party toward the Right. In the interests of world peace that movement needs to be speeded. It is altogether likely that China's severance of diplomatic relations will make a contribution toward that end.

Meanwhile it is reassuring that a new nationalist authority seems to have emerged out of the chaos of the last few months in China. There is likely to be only friendliness in the West toward a Nanking régime that is unmistakably committed to the maintenance of order and the establishment of constructive and moderate nationalist policies.

The First in Music

WHO shall be called the first man in music and who the second, is a question that can cause distress to the conscientious and uneasiness to dogmatic critics. To mention a couple of historic personages in regard to whom opinion has swung back and forth, there stand Handel and Bach. For decades Handel held the higher favor. With change of taste, Bach began to be the more approved. Of late, Bach has been exalted above everybody, not only in his own but also in succeeding time. Another shift of aesthetic outlook, and Handel arises a twentieth century discovery; particularly, Handel of the operas. Long laughed at as the most undramatic of composers, Handel proves, on modern reconsideration, to be extraordinarily dramatic; undramatic, indeed, from the viewpoint of realism, yet matchlessly dramatic from that of sentiment. His music gives no illusion whatever of the actual, note by note; while it does give a powerful impression of the ideal, movement by movement. Not in the theater of humdrum verity, but in that of noble style—there Handel claims honor.

Quite within the bounds of possibility, some neglected composer of a period earlier than Handel and Bach may yet outrank them, and Mozart and Beethoven, too. Especially can this happen, if the popular imagination should incline away from music of instruments to that of voices. For there existed an art of tone before the piano and the violin, and it had its inventors and innovators. To consider a pair of composers of the nineteenth century, Liszt and Wagner present themselves. Who is the greater? Liszt conceived ideas which he was comparatively powerless to apply. Wagner seems to have taken certain of these and to have made use of them in his most characteristic passages. Reviewers, without particular objection from the public, bestow on Wagner the whole praise; on the theory, perhaps, that he who turns a new device to practical account deserves the acclaim, regardless of who originated it. But so doing, they rather justify their aesthetics and their ethics together. "Beauty is truth, truth beauty," becomes but half true.

Then, Chabrier and Debussy. Undoubtedly the champions of Chabrier have the right on their side, when they speak of him as the leader and Debussy as the follower. Still, Chabrier did no more than indicate a new realm of orchestral expression. Debussy was the enterprising one who went exploring.

Partisanship has, no doubt, unduly entered into the Handel and Bach dispute. Conventions of authorship have evidently affected the cases of Liszt and Wagner, and of Chabrier and Debussy. The fact plainly is, that no composer stands completely alone. Wherefore, the music must be more important than the man, just as much in respect to an oratorio, an opera or a symphony as to an anonymous folk song.

Random Ramblings

The big ranches in western Canada are being cut up and the day of the cattle baron is nearly ended. This, however, does not mean that the prairies will be entirely barren of beef, for many a baron of beef will still find its way to the eastern markets.

Henry Ford is going to send his friend, Thomas A. Edison, one of the new model cars, but Mr. Edison says he is going to stick to his thirteen-year-old Diver until it rusts away. Can it be that he is trying to make a new Edison record?

Those who delight in emphasizing national differences sometimes forget that while Americans say "red, white and blue," and Frenchmen blue, white and red, the colors are the same.

Those city folks in many sections of America who are looking forward to at least one sleigh ride this winter should start right away to look for the sleigh.

President Coolidge is referred to as a possible "dark horse" at the next convention, but it remains to be seen whether he will be a "draft horse."

Many a youngster wonders why it is that the older folks refer to the days just before the holidays as being the shortest of the year.

Speaking of clean journalism, just because news is current doesn't say that it must be shocking.

Colonel Lindbergh seems to be proving that good will in the air will bring peace on earth.

Jamaica is to set aside a forest reserve for fiddle-wood. Oh, fiddlesticks!

What do the Mexican jumping beans think of Lindbergh's hop?

Do your registration plate shopping early, is another good motto.

A Friend Of Rural Dwellers.

The Three Modern Wise Men

BEHIND the deep blue veil walked the Angel of Christmas. In his hand he carried a staff at the tip of which was a seven-pointed Star which pricked the blue and shed soft radiance upon a busy world, occupied with an old custom which, to some, was but a lingering fragrance of a forgotten flower that bloomed in Judea's hills, and blossomed in a Bethlehem manger. To such the Star was only another star in the heavenly constellation.

But there were three wise men who had waited and watched for that particular Star. The first wise man was surrounded by evidences of wealth and cultural refinement. These, however, were but a shadow of that wealth of love which he expressed in words of gold and sweet-savored deeds. When the Star appeared, he called for his limousine and said to the chauffeur, "Follow that Star!" Then wrapping about him his furs he set out on a quest.

The second wise man, when he saw the Star, seized his hat and ran into the street in which mingled the Christmas shopping crowds. With eyes in which there was a clear vision, he followed the direction of the Star. People who looked into his face went away heartened by what they saw there. His clothes were such as working folk wear, and his hands were marked with signs of toil.

The third wise man stood bareheaded in the city streets. His dress differed from that worn by city folk, and his face was deeply tanned by the free-blowing winds before they had lost something of their sweetness by sweeping through city alleys. Notwithstanding the keen and penetrating frosty air, his throat was bare. In his hands he held a staff, and with long swinging strides and a shout that startled the passers-by, he followed the Star.

They each followed the same Star, yet each went in a different direction.

The first wise man was carried swiftly and silently along broad avenues lined with imposing and prosperous homes. With a sudden application of brakes the car came to a stop; the Star hovered over, then gently touched, the castellated tower of an old mansion mellowed with age and rich in history. Jumping to the sidewalk, the chauffeur opened the door of the car for his master.

"I think we'll find him here, John," said the wise man, with a smile that thrilled the heart of the chauffeur.

"Yes, sir," answered the servant; but he could not altogether conceal the eager expectancy which made the simple conventional answer sound like an interrogation.

The street door was opened by a manservant in livery.

"Is there a visitor here?" asked the wise man of the servant.

"If you will come in, sir, I will inquire," and the man respectfully stepped to one side. In a few moments he had returned. "Will you follow me, sir, please."

The wise man was conducted along a corridor, on the floor of which lay rich Persian rugs, through large rooms reminiscent of historic periods, until he found himself standing before a woman of great beauty—but in her eyes was a strange sadness, and as she gave him her hand, her smile was as if it had been recalled from a long past.

"Perhaps you are the visitor I am expecting?" she began, but before she could continue the door flew open, and two little girls with flashing eyes and flushed cheeks tumbled into the room, both shouting together, "Mother! we've seen a falling star! It fell on the tower!" In their intense excitement they had failed to notice the visitor, but now, they saw him, and became suddenly silent in his presence. But he smiled on them so encouragingly that they slowly came to his side and took his hands, then smiled up into his face. No one spoke, but the man and the woman understood. The wise man knew that the Angel of Christmas had come to that home. And the woman?

Joy, uncertainty, and gratitude followed each other in quick succession—then, "Yes, yes! He has come!" It was only a whisper, but the woman knew that at last the Angel song of Peace on Earth was echoing in her heart. Stroking the fair heads of the children, the man said, "That was not a falling star, my dears, it was an Angel who touched this home as he passed by, this Christmas Eve."

The second wise man followed the Star along streets filled with gay throngs intent on Christmas shopping; across busy thoroughfares along which street cars clanged and big trucks rattled. Then the streets became narrower, meaner, and poorly lighted. People were still shopping, but mostly from street merchants, who bawled their wares in raucous tones from the sidewalks.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

"War"

POSTMARKS, which once served merely to cancel a postage stamp and indicate a date and an office of dispatch, have now been pressed into many an auxiliary duty. They advise us to visit exhibitions, to "post early in the day" or to buy British goods; in France they advertise health resorts, and in Italy have even been used to spread the fame of a serial story in a newspaper. But they have not so far been used for belligerent purposes, and one can understand the perplexity with which residents in France have received from this country envelopes stamped with the repeated legend, "War," surrounded by wavy lines.

The thanks of the startled recipients of those envelopes, as well as the thanks of all who are concerned for the peaceable intentions of this country, are due to the Morning Post, which has tracked down the origin of this alarming and apparently official message. "War" is the code word used to distinguish circulars which have been accepted for distribution at printed matter rates in the London postal district of Walworth, and it is explained by the General Post Office that it can hardly be altered now without possibly upsetting some 25,000 other offices with their peculiar code words. It does not seem a very convincing explanation; if "Peace" or any other more reassuring monosyllable has not been adopted by some other office, why not let Walworth take it over at once?

Still, it is ill work arguing with the post office, and if a code word, once selected, is like the law of the Medes and Persians, all that one can do is to give the widest possible publicity to the fact that it is not the British Empire which is declaring "War" on the world in general, but merely Walworth, which has no army of its own and could hardly hope to put an expeditionary force in the field against Andorra. It dare not even mobilize its postmen, for those will presently be badly needed on the home front for the Christmas deliveries.—Manchester Guardian.

Rich Though Poor

POOR little rich Nevada! It is the richest and the poorest state in the Union. . . . It is this way. According to the National Industrial Conference Board, the per capita wealth of Nevada is \$7290. The per capita wealth of Wyoming, second on the list, is \$4961.

New York's per capita is \$3593. Nevada richer than the Empire State? Wait a moment. Nevada has less than 80,000 inhabitants; New York State has one-tenth the population of the United States.

The natural wealth of Nevada is placed at \$548,000,000. That of New York at \$4,108,000,000.—Rocky Mountain News.

There to Stay

THE Eighteenth Amendment is in the Constitution. Thirteen states can keep it there. So long as it is there, it is the duty of Congress to enact appropriate legislation to enforce the amendment. If the Volstead Law is not working out satisfactorily, then a majority of Congress can amend that measure, and it seems to us that that is as far as Congress can go. It can amend the Volstead Law up to the point that it conflicts with the spirit and letter of the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment. Beyond that point it cannot go.

Therefore, all this talk about having a national referendum on the subject at this time is pure nonsense. A national referendum, if carried by each state and the

Still the Star moved on and the man, cheerful, but puzzled, followed obediently. Now he was in a dingy court, but even here children played, while women called to one another in strident tones from door to door and window to window—but they could not see the Star even though it was now hovering over the court. Uncertain as to what to do next, the wise man stood watching the children at play—and he loved them.

Presently a little girl detached herself from the group and came shyly up to the man, and putting her hand into his she slowly led him into a dark doorway. They climbed three flights of stairs until they came to a door which she opened, and the man found himself in a room humbly furnished. Beyond this room was a small kitchen.

"Daddy!" called the child to someone in the kitchen. "Here's a lonely man on Christmas Eve—I've brought him home so we can make him happy."

A man came out of the kitchen, his hands white with baking flour, and his shirt sleeves rolled up. He looked worried and ill at ease. "You're welcome, friend—" he began, then hesitated. The two men looked into each other's faces; then the look of anxiety disappeared from the face of the unprepared host. "Yes, you are indeed welcome, sir," and he held out his hand. "There's only the kid and me here, but we manage to get along. Look, I'm making a cake now"—he paused and surveyed his floured hands and smiled whimsically—"and you shall share it with us at supper tonight."

"Oh, Daddy! Come—both of you—look! Look at that big star! Is that the Christ Star, Daddy?"

The two men looked at each other and they understood. "Yes, darling, that's the Christ Star—in our court."

The houses began to thin out as the third wise man swung along the frost-hardened road. At last there were no more houses. Soon there were no street lights. And then—no road. Up—up through the blue night he climbed hill after hill until he reached forests of pine that faintly glistened with frosty lace in the pale starlight. Still the Star moved on until it hung poised above the forest. The wise man sat down on a fallen log to rest. Then he looked about him. Everything was still save for an undertone of sighing among the trees. "Here? It can't be here!" The sudden hurrying scurry of frightened furry woodfolk was the only answer to his cry. But the Star still hovered over the forest.

The man buried his face in his hands as he sat silent and sad on the log, his breath crystallizing upon his beard in the keen frosty air which was beginning to numb his hands and his feet. The Star was now in the tree tops, but the man did not see it. Then one by one the little furry folk of the forest came out of their hiding places and nestled about his feet. Some climbed into his lap and onto his shoulders. The trees began to sing instead of sigh, and the man lifted his head and saw the Star in the tree tops and the little people of the woods about his feet, unafraid.

"Yes, it is here! I have found the Angel!" His cry of joy filled the forest. It woke the birds to song and filled the silence with praise.

Very early on Christmas morning, long before the dawn, the three wise men met, for the Star had led them to last to the same place.

"Where did you find the Angel?" the second and third wise men asked of the first.

"In a wealthy home where every material need seemed to have been met abundantly, but a heart was empty until the Angel came."

"And you?" asked the first wise man of the second.

"In a humble home where the father was also mother, and a little child brought us together."

"I found him in the silence of the mountain; in the darkness of the forest; in the dumb trust of the little people of the woods," said the third wise man.

They were silent for several minutes, for there was something that they couldn't quite explain: Though each had followed the same star it had led one to the home of a rich woman; another to the home of a poor man, and a third to the home of little forest creatures.

Then the first wise man spoke: "Brothers, we didn't find the Angel of Christmas at all: He found us because we were looking for his Star. Wherever we went this Christmas Eve we took the Angel of Christmas with us, for the Star was in our hearts."

A. J. P.

Concession to the West

WE BELIEVE the more the leaders of the Republican Party think about it, the better they will be pleased with the selection of Kansas City as the scene of the next national convention. For the first time the party will nominate its candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency in territory west of the Mississippi. Twice it has come as far west as the great river, in 1892 to St. Paul and in 1896 to St. Louis. But never before has it crossed the river into the valley.

With the exception of its first candidate, John C. Fremont, an Atlantic coast man transplanted to California, the party never has come farther west than Illinois for its standard-bearer.

The Democratic Party has shown more consideration of the territory west of the Mississippi. It has held national conventions in Kansas City, Denver and San Francisco, and three times it nominated for the Presidency a Nebraskan, William J. Bryan.

Conventions alone cannot win a section of the country, but the gesture is at least one of recognition.—Kansas City Star.

Abolishing Poverty

DEAN KIMBALL of Cornell University, speaking before the Society of Mechanical Engineers at their meeting in New York, declared that sound and able management of American industrial enterprises was one of the great factors in the prosperity which this country has enjoyed.

Most thoughtful persons will concede this claim, but he followed it up with the more startling declaration that "for the first time since the world began we are in touch with the abolition of poverty through the tremendous output of our products." Efforts to rid the world of poverty have been largely theoretical and involved socialistic ideas which have not been found workable in actual practice. But now Dean Kimball assures us that the enormous productivity of this country and the consequent lessening of unemployment indicate that we are on the way to the ultimate solution of the problem.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Radio Punctuality

THE radio will whistle and howl, and even growl like a dog. It cannot provide perfect reception under adverse conditions, but after the last bit of justified criticism, even the most severe critic will have to admit that the radio is punctual. The listener hearing a far-off program probably gives little thought to its preparation. Every hour is taken on the schedule of the larger broadcasting stations. If one program is to end at 7 p. m., it ends then. It must not continue a moment longer. Another program is scheduled to start, and it starts. When a radio critic can recall a program that started a minute or two late he can think of a thousand that began exactly on time. . . . Theater patrons think little of the waits between acts, but radio enthusiasts are accustomed to have their entertainment served without delay.—Indianapolis News.